

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon
Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. Mc-
Lain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. JONAS & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh-
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable
and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. O'Neil
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black
iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
Clocks, Jewels, Silverware, Musical In-
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Com-
pany.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND
TREASURER

MASSILLON, O. Jan. 10, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders
of this company for the election of direc-
tors and the transaction of any other busi-
ness that may come before the meeting, will
be held at the general office of the Com-
pany in the Massillon Savings and Banking
Company, in the City of Massillon, O. 10, on
Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1900, at 12
o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

I give you your money back if you
don't like Slusser's Headache Tablets.
YOUR DRUGGIST.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter
Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania
Lines will answer inquiries about low
fares to Florida and winter resorts in the
South. Full information concerning
tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will
be furnished free. Persons contemplating
a Southern trip may secure valuable
information on the subject by merely in-
quiring of the nearest representative of
the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing
C. L. Kimball, assistant general passen-
ger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and
when you wish to go, how many will be
in the party, starting point, etc., and you
will be promptly posted. The inquiry
will not cost much effort—it will save
considerable bother in arranging details,
as they will be looked after gratis.

Sufferers from constipation, bilious-
ness or liver troubles should use Slusser's
Vegetable Pills. 25c per bottle at drug-
gists.

Some time twixt spring and the wane
of the year, you should avail yourself of
nature's bounteous and soothing passage-
way between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go
often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas pre-
sents as pretty a water-color picture as you
could desire to brush against. The hum-
drum monotony of every day life be-
comes but a fleeting remembrance, care
and ennui give way to the restful de-
lights of the present, and you get your
money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodi-
ous and magnificently appointed
steamers, which ply between the cities
of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and
Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Com-
pany, Cleveland, O.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have
you tried the new food drink called
Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing
and takes the place of coffee. The more
Grain-O you give the children the more
health you distribute through their sys-
tems. Grain-O is made of pure grains,
and when properly prepared tastes like
the choice grades of coffee but costs
about 1/3 as much. All grocers sell it.
15c and 25c.

What we Eat

Is intended to nourish and sustain us,
but it must be digested and assimilated
before it can do this. In other words,
the nourishment contained in food must
be separated by the digestive organs
from the waste materials and must be
carried by the blood to all parts of the
body. We believe the reason for the
great benefit which so many people de-
rive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the
fact that this medicine gives good di-
gestion and makes pure, rich blood. It
restores the functions of those organs
which convert food into nourishment
that gives strength to nerves and mus-
cles. It also cures dyspepsia, salt rheum,
boils, sores, pimples and eruptions,
catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases
that have their origin in impure blood.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used
Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands
of sufferers have proved their marvelous
merit for sick and nervous headaches.
They make pure blood and strong nerves
and build up your health. Easy to take.
Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back
if not cured. Sold by E. T. Baisley,
Druggist.

A Prigmatist's Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald,
cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve,
the best in the world, will kill the pain
and promptly heal it. Cures old sores,
fever sores, ulcers, boils, felonias, corns,
all skin eruptions. Best pile cure
on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure
guaranteed. Sold by E. T. Baisley,
Druggist.

We give no rewards. An offer of this
kind is the meanest of deceptions.
Test the curative powers of Ely's Cream
Balm for the cure of Hay Fever, Catarrh
and Cold in the head and you are sure to
continue the treatment. Relief is im-
mediate and a cure follows. It is not
drying, does not produce sneezing. It
soothes and heals the membrane. Price
50 cents at druggists or by mail, Ely
Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

OUR RICH ISLANDS.

Eloquent Beveridge Gives the
Philippines High Praise.

AROUSING HOAR'S RESENTMENT.

The Indiana Senator Charged That the
Blood of Dead Soldiers Was on Op-
ponents of Administration's Policy—
Said We Would Keep the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—"That man
little knows the common people of the
republic, little understands the instincts
of our race who thinks we will not
hold it (the Philippine archipelago) fast
and hold it forever, administering just
government by simplest methods."

This sentence was the keynote of the
speech delivered in the senate by Mr.
Beveridge, the junior senator from
Indiana. The announcement that he
would deliver an address embodying his
observations in the Philippines at-
tracted an unusually large number of
auditors to the galleries. On the floor
of the senate every member in the city



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

was in his seat and scores of representa-
tives came over from the house. The
occasion was inspiring and Mr. Bever-
idge rose to it brilliantly. The speech
created a profound impression.

When he declared, with deep solemn-
ity, to those "whose voices in America
have cheered those misadvised natives
to shoot our soldiers down, that the
blood of those dead and wounded boys
of our race on their hands, and the flood
of years can never wash that stain
away," there was a deep, although sup-
pressed, sensation among his auditors.
At the conclusion of the speech the
members and unrestrained applause
swept over the galleries, and it was
notable that Secretary of the Treasury
Cage, who occupied a seat in the sena-
tors' gallery, was a participant in it. He
said in part:

"The Philippines are ours forever. 'Territory
belonging to the United States,' as the con-
stitution calls them. And just beyond the
Philippines are China's illimitable markets.
We will not rest content with either. We
will not repeat our error in the archipelago. We
will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient.
We will not renounce our part in the
mission of our race, trustee, under God, of
the civilization of the world, and we will move
forward to our work, not howling at regret-
table slaves whipped to their knees, but with
gratitude for a task worthy of our strength,
and thanksgiving to Almighty God that he
has marked it as his chosen people, hence
forth to lead in the regeneration of the world."

But to hold it will be no mistake. Our
largest trade hereafter must be with Asia.
The Pacific is our ocean. More and more we
will manufacture all it needs—secure
from its colonies the most important.

Where shall we turn for consumers of our
surplus? Geography answers the question.
China is our natural customer. She is nearer
to us than to England, Germany or Russia.
The commercial powers of the present and the
future. They have moved nearer to China by
securing permanent bases on her borders.
The Philippines give us a base at the door of
all the East. Lines of navigation from our
ports to the Orient and Australasia from the
Isthmus canal to Asia; from all Oriental ports
to Australia, converge at and radiate from
Bismarck Bay. They are a sea supporting, de-
veloping fleet, permanently anchored at a
spot selected by the strategy of the future,
commanding the Pacific. And the Pacific is
the ocean of the commerce of the future.
Most future wars will be conflicts for com-
merce.

The power that rules the Pacific, therefore,
is the power that rules the world. And, with
the Philippines, that power is and will forever
be the American people.

But if they did not command China, India,
the Orient, the whole Pacific for purposes of
offense, defense and trade, the Philippines are
so valuable in themselves that we should hold
them. I have cruised more than 2,000 miles
through the archipelago, every moment a sur-
prise at the loveliness and wealth. I have rid-
den hundreds of miles on the islands, every
foot of the very a revelation of vegetable and
mineral riches. No land in America surpasses
them in the richness and variety of its prod-
ucts. Rice and cotton, sugar and coconuts, hemp
and tobacco and many products of the trop-
ics, as well as tropic zone, grow in various
sections of the archipelago. I have seen hun-
dreds of bushels of Indian corn, yam and
cassava, and innumerable other products of
the tropics. The Philippines can supply the furniture
of the Orient for a century to come. At Cebu, Bay
Father J. J. J. told me that 40 miles of Cebu's mountain chain
are practically mountains of coal. Pablo Majas,
one of the most reliable men on the islands,
confirmed the statement. I am declared that
the coal is only lignite, but ship captains, who
have used it, told me that it is better steam-
coal than the best coal of Japan. I have a
pocket of pure gold picked up in its present
form on the banks of a Philippine creek. I
have gold just washed out by crude pro-
cesses of careless natives from the sands of a
Philippine stream. Both immense great de-
posits at the source from which they come.
In one of the islands great deposits of copper
exist untouched.

And the wood, hemp, copra and other prod-
ucts of the Philippines supply what we need
and cannot otherwise produce. And the
markets they will themselves afford will be
immense. Spain's export and import trade
with the islands undeveloped, was \$12,175,000
annually. Our trade with the islands de-
veloped will be \$125,000,000 annually, for who
believes that we can do ten times as well as
Spain. Consider their imperial dimensions.
Luzon is larger and richer than New York,
Pennsylvania, Illinois or Ohio. Mindanao is
larger and richer than all New England. Ma-
nila, as a port of call and exchange, will in

the time of men now living, far surpass Liverpool.

The Philippines bring us permanently face
to face with the most sought for customers of
the world. If we are willing to go to war
rather than let England have a free foot of
Troy in Alaska, when affords no market and
commands none, why should we not do rather
than let England, Germany, Russia or Japan
have all the Philippines? And no man on the
island can fail to see that this would be their
life if we refused.

Mr. Beveridge, reluctantly and only from a
sense of duty, and I forced to say that Ameri-
can opposition to the war has been the chief
factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not
understood that in America, even in the
American congress, even here in the senate,
he and his cause were supported, had he not
known that it was proclaimed on the stamp
and in the press of a faction in the United
States, that every shot he misdirected fol-
lowers fired into the breasts of American soldiers
was like the volleys fired by Washington's
men against the soldiers of King George, his
misdirection would have dissolved before it
was crystallized. I say to those whose
reason America have cheered those misadvised
natives to shoot our soldiers down, that the
blood of those dead and wounded boys
of our race on their hands, and the flood
of years can never wash that stain away.

COMBATED BY HOAR.

Declared Reports From Otis, Dewey and
Other Sources Refuted Beve-
ridge's Statements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Hoar
replied to the speech of Mr. Beveridge.
In the course of speech, he declared
that practically every statement of fact
in the speech was refuted by govern-
ment reports received from Admiral
Dewey, General Otis and from other
official sources. Where did Spain get
the right to sell her rights in the Philip-
pines, Mr. Hoar asked. Where did the
United States get the right to buy and
sell people like sheep? He was certain
that for all the wealth and commerce
and glory which he had eloquently de-
picted, the senator from Indiana would
not have a great injustice done.

Mr. Hoar declared the Philippines had
the Spaniards hemmed in Manila and
the latter were obliged to surrender. He
thought it would be necessary to revise
the constitution before those Philipinos
could be bought and sold. He did not
believe Mr. Beveridge would advise the
American people to do this thing or to
do anything so base as to strike down
the infant Philippine republic.

The Massachusetts senator made fre-
quent references to and quotations from
the reports of General Otis and Admiral
Dewey and other officers in the Philip-
pines. These showed, he asserted, that
when Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from
Hongkong the insurgents had an army
of 30,000; that in the island of Luzon the
Philippines maintained courts, schools, mu-
nicipal governments and churches and
that peace and order prevailed pretty
generally. Spanish prisoners were
kindly treated. "This," declared Mr.
Hoar, "is the condition of things which
it is proposed to crush under our heels.
All that," he commented, "you call
glory."

Mr. Hoar referred to Mr. Beveridge's
statement that the present condition of
warfare was due to differences in this
country. This he denied and pointed
out that in December, 1898, the presi-
dent had sent a proclamation to Gen-
eral Otis or publication with the state-
ment that after full consideration of the
terms "sovereignty," "right of cus-
tom," etc., he was convinced they were
calculated to cause an immediate out-
break of hostilities. General Otis
announced the proclamation by making
the statement: "I am convinced that it
is the intention of the government of
the United States to seek the establish-
ment of the most liberal government in
the Philippines."

This appeared in the proclamation
published to the Philipinos, but a copy of
the actual proclamation of the president
fell in the hands of the Filipino leaders
and precipitated hostilities.

General Otis had promised, Mr. Hoar
said, a government to the Philipinos
in which they would be able to exercise a
full measure of their individual rights.
"Did he utter this promise to a people
incapable of self-government—to half
savages and half Spaniards?" de-
manded Mr. Hoar. He thought it bold
to charge those men who had opposed
this war from the beginning with the
responsibility of all the blood being
shed. He declared there had not been
a time when General Otis had been
able to give assurances of independence
to the Philipinos, the war would not
have terminated.

After reading some passages from
official reports, Mr. Hoar concluded,
promising to discuss the question fully
in the near future.

Faulkner Cross-Examined Whiteside.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ex-State Sen-
ator Whiteside of Montana continued
his testimony before the senate com-
mittee on privileges and elections in the
Clark case. He was cross-examined by
Mr. Faulkner. He identified two en-
velopes exhibited which he said had
contained money given to him to hold
for members of the legislature. They
were marked by initials and otherwise
which Mr. Whiteside said had been
placed on the envelopes at the time the
money was deposited in them.

Voted For U. S. Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—The house
voted for United States senator with
the following result: Blackburn (Dem.),
57; Bradley (Rep.), 42. In the senate
the ballot for senator stood: Black-
burn, 22; Bradley, 12. The joint as-
sembly will ballot today and, on ac-
count of doubt as to whether the ballot
should have occurred yesterday or next
Tuesday, the proceedings of yesterday
and today will be duplicated on the
corresponding days of next week.

Murderer Wasco Hanged.

PRESIDENT Jan. 10.—William Wasco,
murderer of Anna Sostak, was executed
in the county jailyard. It was the first
execution of the year, the first under
the new sheriff, William McKinley, and
the first under the wardenship of P. K.
Soffel. The condemned man was nervous
when he ascended the scaffold, but after
spending a few moments in prayer
seemed to regain unusual calmness, and
retain his composure until the end. The
fall broke Wasco's neck, and death was
instantaneous.

A REPLY TO GERMANY.

England Claimed Kaiser's Con-
tention Wrong.

INAPPLICABLE PRECEDENT CITED.

The Conference Between the Two Gov-
ernments Rested There—English Re-
leased the Steamer General—Found No
Contraband of War.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic
makes the following statement regard-
ing the seizure of German vessels by
British warships:

"Germany has addressed two notes to
the British foreign office challenging
Great Britain's right to detain any ves-
sels traveling between two neutral
ports. These notes have been duly an-
swered."

"The queen's government find them-
selves wholly unable to acquiesce in
Germany's contention. Germany cited
a case in support of her contention, but
on examination this so-called precedent
proved to be quite inapplicable to the
seizures under discussion."

"The correspondence between the two
governments rests there, pending a
decision by the prize court."

ADEN, Jan. 10.—The Imperial Ger-
man mail steamer General, detained
here by the British authorities since
Jan. 4 on suspicion of having contraband
of war on board, was released. After her
cargo had been examined it was found
that she only had a few chemicals and
axlotones on board. Nothing
else was disclosed.

A quantity of Trieste flour, brought
by a Lloyd's steamer and supposed to be
bound for the Transvaal, was held pend-
ing the decision of a prize court.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The casualties of
the Suffolk near Cobscook were:

Killed—Colonel Watson and Lieutenants
Wilkins, Carey and White and 23 men.

Missing—Captains Brett, Thomson
and Brown, and Lieutenants Allen,
Wood-Martin and Butler and 107 men.
Wounded—Twenty-one men.

General French further reports that
the casualties of the other regiments to
January 4 were 12 men killed and 44
wounded.

The queen has telegraphed her con-
gratulations and thanks to General
White and his troops of Ladysmith.

MACRUM SILENT ON CAUSE.

Letters Didn't Tell Why He Left—Re-
stricted Like Hollis, by Boers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mail advices
from United States Consul Macrum ex-
plaining the situation at Pretoria at
the outbreak of the war. It appears
from these that Mr. Macrum, like his
successor at Pretoria, Mr. Hollis, was
placed under a technical limitation in
the exercise of his functions by the
Boer government, and while was per-
mitted to disburse the funds sent him
by the British government for the com-
fort of the British prisoners in Pre-
toria, he did so under the distinct stip-
ulation that he was acting unofficially.

There is nothing in Mr. Macrum's re-
port to throw the faintest light upon
his inexplicable action in leaving his
post in the middle of the war.

CLAIMS OF DEWEY AND MEN.

Their Bounty Demands Argued Before
Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The claim of
Admiral Dewey and the officers and
men of his squadron for bounty was
argued before the court of claims. Wil-
liam B. King and Herbert & Micon
appeared for the defendants and Louis A.
Pratt, the assistant attorney general,
for the government.

The statute provides for the payment
by the government of \$100 head money
for every man aboard vessels destroyed
in battle where the force of the enemy
is inferior and \$200 where the force of
the enemy is superior. The contention
of the claimants was that the force of
the enemy was superior at Manila bay.
Assistant General Pratt argued
against the claim of \$200 head money,
taking the ground that the statute ex-
pressly stipulated "vessels" and con-
tained nothing as to "land batteries."

Testified Against Molinoux.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At the trial of
Roland B. Molinoux, Jr., Persister
Fraser of Philadelphia expressed his
opinion that the author of the letters
signed Roland B. Molinoux was also
the author of the letter signed "H. Cor-
nish" and "H. C. Barnett," and further
that the address on the poison package
was written by the author of the letters.
A comparison with some undoubted
writings of Barnett and Cornish, he
said, had convinced him that neither
Barnett nor Cornish had written the ad-
dress on the poison package.

French Ship at Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 10.—It is re-
ported here that the Americans of this
place have asked the government of the
United States not to allow France to
dictate terms for the Dominican govern-
ment. An American warship is ex-
pected here. The French admiral and
his staff were officially received by Pres-
ident Jimenez.

Fined Whaler's Attorneys.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Judge
Centrill fined General War Hardin and
Theodore Hallam, attorneys for John
H. Whalen, \$20 each for contempt. The
court held that the petition filed by them
demanding an immediate trial of Whal-
en was contemptuous and entered an order
dismissing the petition.

16 Victims of Cannibals.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mail advices from
New Britain report the massacre of the
captain and crew of 15 men, belonging
to the British schooner Nukumanua of
South Wales, while trading among the
Admiralty islands. Only three boys es-
caped. The natives after murdering the
sailors inaugurated a feast ashore
and ate their victims.

DIED IN PHILIPPINES.

Number of Soldiers Lost Their Lives,
Falling in Action and From
Other Causes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—General Otis
cabled the war department these two
casualty reports:

MANILA, Jan. 10.—Deaths, drowned,
Rionegro, Nov. 15, Newton W. Reese,
Albert E. Holter, 1, Fourth cavalry;
Rio Grande, Nov. 7th, Clarence W.
Crites, D. Third cavalry; Rio Pasag, ac-
cidentally, Jan. 2, Anton M. Bong, 1,
Thirtieth infantry; Rio Zapote, ac-
cidentally, Jan. 1, Eli Lorrmore, A.
Thirty-eighth infantry; Camiling, ac-
cidentally, Dec. 29, William C. Bryant,
corporal, G. Twelfth infantry; typhoid,
Dec. 27, George Lefford, C. Twenty-
second infantry; 30th, August Gruel-
herl, M. Nineteenth infantry; Jan. 3,
George M. Dabey, F. Fourteenth in-
fantry; 6th, Edward I. Derry, E. Sixth
artillery; 2d, Charles Harrison, H.
Twenty-sixth infantry; 4th, Jefferson M.
Stewart, E. Eighteenth infantry; 3d,
William Randy, H. Twenty-sixth in-
fantry.

Dysentery, Dec. 26th, Jack Whitney,
corporal, 6, Sixth infantry; Jan. 1, Ar-
thur J. Edgerton, L. Thirty-second in-
fantry; 2d, James Kelley, G. Third
artillery; 5th, John W. McGee, cor-
poral, G. Fourteenth infantry. Pneu-
monia, Jan. 1, Theodore Gehring, C.
Fourth infantry; Thomas J. Lyons, D.
Third cavalry; 4th, William Maloney,
corporal, L. Nineteenth infantry, ma-
laria; Dec. 29, Reuben Weathers, L.
Twenty-fifth infantry; 30th, George
Berchall, B. engineers; Jan. 3, Patrick
Fallon, H. Twelfth infantry, pernicious
malaria fever; Nov. 25, William Dancy,
K. Twenty-fourth infantry, chronic
diarrhoea; Jan. 3, Peter H. Keen, ser-
geant H. Fourth cavalry, inflammation
of bowels; Jan. 1, William Crabtree, D.
Thirty-second infantry, aortic stenosis
of heart; Jan. 3, Edward Brown, mus-
sican, K. Sixth infantry.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—Casualties, killed in
action, engagement near Iloilo, Jan. 7,
Fourth infantry, Second Lieutenant
Ward Cheney; Twenty-eighth infantry,
L. Robert Shuman, sergeant; Fourth
infantry, C. August Horsley; August
Erickson, near Bacoor, Jan. 2, Twenty-
eighth infantry, C. Michael E. Kane.
Wounded, engagement near Iloilo, 7th,
Fourth infantry, C. Stanley Millard,
leg, slight; Twenty-eighth infantry, C.
John Corbit, hand, moderate; A. John
Barry, arm, moderate; Henry J. Flood,
sergeant, arm, moderate; Eleventh cav-
alry, C. Ridgway Griscam, neck, se-
vere; Thirtieth infantry, F. Charles
Cawezka, both thighs, severe; Fifth
artillery, F. Terrence Money, thigh,
moderate; William Protz, chest, severe;
action Cabanatuan, Nov. 5, Ernest E.
Barjaron, civilian in Lowe's scouts,
chest, severe.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS HELD.

Newlands Was Present and Proposed a
Plan For Fusion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A well at-
tended caucus of the Democratic mem-
bers of the house of representatives was
held. Mr. Newlands of Nevada of the
Silver party was present by invitation
of Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor
leader, who presented a plan for united
action by all of the elements opposed to
the Republican organization.

The actual business transacted by the
caucus was confined to the adoption of
a resolution for the appointment of a
usual committee of one member from
each state to look after congressional
elections, and the selection of Messrs.
Wood of Alabama and Eppes of
Virginia as "whips" for the arrange-
ment of pairs.

ASK FOR CHRISTIAN TEACHERS.

Gregorian Women Want Them—Mission
Report.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The American
board of foreign missions made pub-
lic its eighty-ninth annual report. The
summary for the year follows in part:
Donations, \$291,820; legacies, \$102,
219; donations for school fund, \$6,745;
donations for Micronesian navy, \$2,587;
donations for young missionaries' fund,
\$3,146; donations for debt of Sept. 1,
1899, \$15,093; donations for mission
work for women, \$205,092; income of
funds, \$7,491; total, \$663,016.

The Eastern Turkey mission has been
active in pressing the claims and needs
of the women of the country. A mat-
titude of purely Gregorian communities
are asking for Christian teachers to
which requests missionaries are unable
at the present time to respond.

LAWTON FUND OVER \$85,000.

Reports Received by General Corbin So
Indicated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Returns re-
ceived by General Corbin indicated that
he underestimated rather than overes-
timated the fact when he predicted that
the Lawton fund would reach the noble
proportions of \$85,000. Cash and checks
to the amount of \$3,300 were received
Tuesday morning, swelling the aggre-
gate receipts to date to \$70,369.

A telegram was received from Gen-
eral Shafter saying that the subscrip-
tions to the fund in San Francisco al-
ready received or promised amounted to
about \$10,000. In addition there was
also about \$6,000 subscribed by mem-
bers of the Union League club of New
York yet to be transferred to Washing-
ton.

Woman Hanged In England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Louise Massett, a
French governess, who was convicted
of the murder of her illegitimate 3-
year-old son, was hanged at Newgate.
It is said the existence of the child was
an obstacle to a marriage she had in
view.

Shaw and Eagan Hung.

MONROSE, Pa., Jan. 10.—James J.
Eagan and Cornelius Wells Shaw were
hanged together here for the murder of
Jackson Pepper, an aged farmer of Rush
township, this county.

McGOVERN CHAMPION.

Dixon's Second Threw Up the
Sponge.

DEFEAT IN THE EIGHTH ROUND.

Irish Lad Knocked Down His Ducky Op-
ponent—Fought Times in the Final
Round—Broke His Nose in the Pre-
ceding Round—A Hot Battle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Terry McGov-
ern won the featherweight champion-
ship from George Dixon in their fight
here, O'Rourke throwing up the sponge
in the eighth round.

The both put in hard blows in six
rounds

DALTON VISITORS.

Citizens Seeking Electric Line Information.

MUST INVEST \$50,000.

The Delegation States That a Better Route for the Road Than That Which Has Been Announced Would be by Way of Easton and Marshallville.

A committee of members of the Dalton board of trade came to Massillon this afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining the general feeling of citizens of this place regarding the proposed Massillon, Doylestown and Barberton electric line, and to create, if possible, a sentiment favorable to the extension of the line to Dalton. Incidentally they sought information concerning the company represented by Messrs. Townsend and Garver. The committee was composed of Dr. F. H. Pope, L. B. Snodgrass, J. E. Goudy, William Loebe, Harvey Sautmyer, John Chahin, ex Mayor C. J. Harold, S. B. Martin and M. F. McDowell, all business men of Dalton.

Messrs. Garver and Townsend, it seems, announced that they would include Dalton in the route for their line on condition that citizens of that place subscribe for \$50,000 worth of stock in the company. Before entering into such an agreement, the citizens naturally desire a clear understanding of just what they are doing. The consensus of opinion in Dalton is that the route suggested by Messrs. Townsend and Garver is not the best. From Doylestown, they think, the road should be constructed to Easton, thence to Marshallville, thence to Burton City, Dalton, East Greenville, West Brookfield and Massillon. This route, it is stated, is but a half mile longer than that of Fulton, Lawrence, Greenville and Brookfield, and its towns lie but three miles apart. In addition, by adopting the Easton route, instead of running parallel with the various railways of this vicinity, nearly all of them would be crossed at different points. The C., L. & W. would be met at Easton, the C. & A. at Marshallville, the W. & L. E. and P. F. W. & C. at Burton City and the W. & L. E. at Dalton. The committee stated that their village also has a proposition from a company interested in running a line from Wadsworth to their direction.

The first place the committee called was at the office of THE INDEPENDENT, where a half hour was spent in discussion of the situation. At 3 o'clock they met with Mayor Wise and other city officials. A conference with members of the board of trade was also held.

EAST GREENVILLE NEWS.
EAST GREENVILLE, Jan. 8.—Thomas Davis, a student at Denison University, Granville, who has been visiting in the village for several days, went to Jactus on Saturday. He delivered a sermon at that place on Sunday.

Mr. Campbell, of Toronto, Canada, is the guest of his brother, Dr. Campbell, at this place.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers; they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."

WILHELMINA A. NAGLE.
1157 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grieves.
... CURE CONSTIPATION.
Solely Recommended by Dr. Kilmer, New York, N. Y.
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure tobacco habit.

GOEBEL WILL BE SEATED.

Woodson So Predicted.—Republicans May Carry Case to United States Court, If Necessary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Urey Woodson of Kentucky, national Democratic committeeman from that state and a member of the ways and means committee, who came to Chicago to attend the Jackson banquet, said:

"Mr. Goebel will be in possession of the governor's office between Jan. 25 and Feb. 1. Senator Blackburn, and not Mr. Goebel, is the man who insisted on carrying the contest up to the legislature."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—Republican leaders who are on confidential terms with Governor Taylor intimated that the Republican contest may not quit the fight in the event the legislature and the state contest board vote to seat Goebel and the other Democratic contestants.

It is generally believed they will seek to raise a federal question and take the case into the United States court. One of the questions which could be raised, they claim, would be on the ousting of Lieutenant Governor Marshall as presiding officer of the joint assembly in the event of the adoption of the act passed by the senate Saturday, and also on the prospective unseating of Republican members of the legislature.

JUSTICE ASKED BY LONG.

Wants Suitable Rewards For Officers Who Served at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Long addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs of the senate, and of the house embodying the department's view as to the best means of rewarding the naval officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago.

The present system was declared to be unsatisfactory and unjust because some of the officers who rendered distinguished services during the war with Spain had been advanced upon the list; others remained without reward of any kind, while others still found themselves in lower positions than they occupied before the war of 1898. The case of Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon, is cited as being two numbers lower on the list than if the war had never occurred.

Early action to remedy this state of affairs is urged upon congress. Attention is called to certain measures now before that body, one of which provides that the advancement in rank of officers of the navy and marine forces for war service shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled thereto, and the other that an "honor medal" with its attendant advantages and benefits be conferred.

GEN. GREELY BADLY INJURED.

Drunk Man Threw Him Down a Flight of Steps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—General H. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the army and the well-known Arctic explorer, laid in a serious condition at his home, as the result of an assault committed on him by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express company. Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, and a friend named Geo. Murphy had been drinking. General Greely expostulated with them for ringing the doorbell and otherwise creating a disturbance.

Furnace seized the general and threw him down the long flight of steps which ascend from the sidewalk to the house. The fall cut a severe gash in the back of the general's head. He was picked up and taken into the house and remained unconscious for about an hour. Furnace is 23 years old. He was arrested.

Late last night the physicians attending General Greely said he would recover.

DR. FISK RESIGNED.

His Intention Is to Retire in May, at 80th Year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Dr. Franklin W. Fisk, president of the Chicago Theological seminary, has resigned and will retire from active work next May.

He will then have completed his fortieth year of connection with the seminary and will be 80 years old.

Injured by Street Car Accident.

Mr. CLEMENS, Mich., Jan. 8.—A car on the Rapid railway, Detroit and Mt. Clemens line, ran into an open switch at a gravel pit about four miles south of this city. Several persons were badly injured. Among them are Mrs. Carrie Riley of Detroit, badly hurt; Mrs. Ed Shabman, broken arm and dislocated shoulder; Frank Newey, broken arm and dislocated shoulder. Several others were more or less injured.

Woman to Be Executed.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The home secretary Sir Matthew White Ridley, declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon Mademoiselle Louise Mas set, a French governess living in England, for the murder of her illegitimate son, a child of three years, whose existence was an obstacle to a marriage she had in view. The condemned will be executed next Tuesday.

Julia Marlowe Divorced.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Julia Marlowe Tabor, the actress, was granted a divorce from her husband, Robert Tabor. The court threw out the allegations of desertion and refusal to support and approved that of cruel and intolerable severity. It also granted Mrs. Tabor's request for alimony, fixing the sum at \$3,000.

Read Was Reported Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Roland Reed, the actor, who had been ill in St. Luke's hospital for some days, was reported to be better last night. His condition, however, was still regarded as critical.

Earl of Ava Wanted.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—According to a private telegram received in London, the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was dangerously wounded in the thigh during a recent assault on Ladysmith.

Beveridge to Speak Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Tomorrow Senator Beveridge is scheduled to deliver his speech on the Philippine problem and Wednesday will be devoted to eulogies on the late Vice President Hobart.

GILMORE IN MANILA.

Broken Down From His Fearful Hardships.

MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED DEATH.

Filipino Had Orders to Shoot Party, but Left Them to Starve or Be Taken by Savages—The Rescue—Aguinaldo Was Kind—Mistreated by Tino.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—Lieutenant Gilmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who came on the steamer Venus from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with 19 other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown, although tanned and ruddy from exposure, is weak and nervous, showing the result of long hardships. He spoke warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Lieutenant Gilmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Lieutenant Gilmore, who was captured by the insurgents last April, near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, was rescued by Colonel Luther K. Hare of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry. The next day, after his arrival the night before, in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, he told a remarkable story of his eight months captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howze, the latter of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, rescued Gilmore's party on Dec. 18, near the headwaters of the Abait river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savages around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement:

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 16. We had reached the Abait river, near its source, that morning and the Filipinos rallied us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobble stones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted 'they are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards and called to us to lie down so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the first body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gilmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieutenant Gilmore some valuable papers. Only 14 out of 37 rafts survived the first night's experience and 80 men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans approached, Lieutenant Gilmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After

being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I didn't have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the presidents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieutenant Gilmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems like a skull and the word "vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gilmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentration camps in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos left.

The members of the party reported to General Otis this morning. They were barefooted, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose callous feet are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gilmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen of the Balmora; A. H. Gordon and George Sackett of the Third infantry; Leland Smith and Frank Stone of the signal corps; Henry Huber of the hospital corps; William Bruce and Edward Hoxman of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran of the Sixteenth infantry; Albert Bishop of the Third artillery and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accused him of treachery and entertained the bitterest feelings toward him.

Charles Baker of the Third artillery was formerly one of the prisoners, but became too weak to travel and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The prisoners of Lieutenant Gilmore's party, who escaped after leaving Vigan, were Macdonald of the Twenty-first infantry, Von Galen of the Baltimore and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured by the savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieutenant Gilmore were W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Vandell, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, co-swain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Briscoe, seaman.

At Baler, J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrissey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The navy department received the following cablegrams:

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Gilmore, Walton, Vandoit, Ellsworth, Briscoe, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert of the Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler June 15. (Signed) WATSON.
MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I didn't have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the presidents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieutenant Gilmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems like a skull and the word "vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gilmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentration camps in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos left.

The members of the party reported to General Otis this morning. They were barefooted, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose callous feet are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gilmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen of the Balmora; A. H. Gordon and George Sackett of the Third infantry; Leland Smith and Frank Stone of the signal corps; Henry Huber of the hospital corps; William Bruce and Edward Hoxman of the Nevada cavalry; Martin Brennan and James Curran of the Sixteenth infantry; Albert Bishop of the Third artillery and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accused him of treachery and entertained the bitterest feelings toward him.

Charles Baker of the Third artillery was formerly one of the prisoners, but became too weak to travel and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The prisoners of Lieutenant Gilmore's party, who escaped after leaving Vigan, were Macdonald of the Twenty-first infantry, Von Galen of the Baltimore and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured by the savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieutenant Gilmore were W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Vandell, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, co-swain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Briscoe, seaman.

At Baler, J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrissey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The navy department received the following cablegrams:

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Gilmore, Walton, Vandoit, Ellsworth, Briscoe, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert of the Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler June 15. (Signed) WATSON.
MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

MANILA, Jan. 6.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

TO CLEAN NURSERY BOTTLES

After the bottle has been used, rinse it thoroughly in warm water; then fill with warm water containing a teaspoonful of

Gold Dust Washing Powder

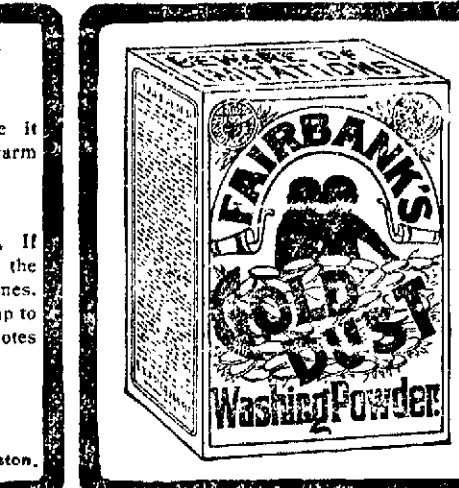
and let it stand, shaking every now and then. If rubber tube is used let it remain also in the water. Rinse through clean water several times. Gold Dust is much more effective than soap to clean them, as it removes all specks and mites clinging to the sides of the bottles.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK"

Send free on request to

THE W. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.



BOERS TOOK KURUMAN.

One Hundred and Twenty Prisoners, 70 Natives, Ammunition, Food, Etc., Captured—Fifteen British Wounded.

PRETORIA, Thursday, Jan. 4 (via Lourenzo Marques).—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, Jan. 2, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland:

"I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aiming at the police barracks. The fight lasted until 6 in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms."

"We took 120 prisoners, including Captain Bates and Captain Dennison, Mr. Hillard, the magistrate, and eight other officers. We also captured 70 natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition."

"Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended by us, with the help of Dr. Beare, an English physician."

"The horses, oxen, mules and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

WAR HAD TO COME.

Cousin of Steyn said if Not Now, Then Later On.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Dan J. Wessels, a brother of General Cornelius Wessels, the commander of the Boer forces besieging Kimberley, and cousin of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, in an interview said in part:

"I think the present war might have been avoided but for England's oppressive demands, yet it would have been merely a postponement of an inevitable conflict, for the time would have come when the Boers and the English would have battled for the supremacy of South Africa."

A PRO-BOER MEETING.

United Irish Societies' Delegates Met—No Invasion of Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—A pro-Boer meeting was held in Industrial hall by the United Irish societies of Philadelphia. Nearly 1,000 delegates were present.

A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the various societies to use their utmost endeavors to make successful the proposed pro-Boer mass meeting next Saturday night.

A resolution was also unanimously adopted declaring untrue many of the published statements announcing proposed invasions of Canada, the equipment of alleged volunteers, the raising of fabulous sums of money and the forwarding of ships with supplies of various kinds from the American ports by Irish-American societies.

Fatal Fight in Kentucky.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1893
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Baum-
erlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Corral),
and Bert Hankins' News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY JANUARY 11, 1900.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the result of General Buller's expected attack upon the Boers and it is evident that his success and the relief of Ladysmith would decide the issue of the South African war, although the fighting might continue for months thereafter. A second failure would entail exertions on the part of the British government compared to which even the present display of energy would be small.

Members of the Seventy-fourth general assembly are expected to find enough to do this winter in the enactment of new and the repeal or modification of old laws. Heretofore there has been a tendency to pile up unnecessary enactments in the statute books until the court's main business has been to see what is on the books that is binding. It is believed that the sentiment in the present legislature is to go slow and only pass laws that are actually needed and demanded by existing conditions.

The recommendation in Governor Nash's inaugural address calling for a closer scrutiny of privileges granted corporations and more care in the adoption of laws governing them, is a most important one, and cannot fail to be so regarded by the people. The state should regulate the operations of the corporations it creates, just as a city should regulate those of companies which are granted privileges within its limits. Massillon has before it a small way an example of the disadvantages which accrue from laxity in this sort of supervision.

The forces of the Populist party in the Senate have been strengthened, somewhat unexpectedly, by the appointment of former Senator William Vincent, then, by the governor of Nebraska, on place of the deceased Republican Senator, M. L. Hayward. Since the return of senators Kyle and Stewart to the Republican fold, the straight-out Populists have been Hettfield, of Idaho, Butler, of North Carolina, and Turner, of Washington, not a formidable trio even when reinforced by Senators Teller and Pettigrew. The return of Senator Allen will, however, add to the Populist force and will make still more difficult than before the projected severance of the Democrats from entangling Populist and Silverite forces in Washington.

The complaint of the enemies of Republican prosperity that the workman will have to pay an advanced price for his winter clothing this year because, as they claim, textile clothing and shoes are sure to go up in price, all on account of the Dingley tariff, recalls the story of the Irishman, lately come to this country, who dropped into the corner grocery and inquired the price of potatoes. He was told that the price was seventy-five cents a bushel. "Och," said Pat, "and shure I could buy them for a shillin' a bushel in the ould country."

"Why didn't you stay there and buy them, then?" asked the grocer.

"Be jabbers and where would I get the shillin', will yez tell me that, now?" said Pat.

And the moral is that nothing is cheap when you haven't the money to pay for it.

At the close of the first year of the existence of the McClymonds public library the city is to be more than re-congratulated. Since the day of the opening, formulated plans relating to its management have been carried on without hitch or friction. From the circulation of books during the year, 43,230, it is positive that the institution in all its appointments is appreciated by the people. Those, however, who are unfamiliar with modern library methods will hardly recognize the most valuable features and privileges of the institution to which they have unrestricted access. Briefly, the strongest points of the Massillon library are, first, free access to the book stacks; second, a card catalogue constantly improving in completeness which enables readers to lay hand at once on anything relating to any subject, and thirdly, and more important than all, assistance by a staff of librarians, the members of which are always ready to comply with any request that the limits of the library enable them to fulfill.

The suspicions which numerous citizens entertain toward the new premises of the president of the Canton-Massillon electric railway company regarding the Navarre extension, are entirely justified by the past indifference of the company toward its obligations, but the fear that the proposition recently made to the city council arises from an ulterior motive, the results of which will ultimately prove inimical to the interests of Massil-

lon, are easily set at rest by a little calm reflection. The march of time and the increase of prosperity has made necessary certain improvements on the company's lines. To procure money for these improvements the company must have a new franchise to float its bonds, and it is aware that no new franchise will be granted unless the Navarre road is built. Members of the council have only to exercise due care in formulating the provisions of the franchise to insure the fulfillment of Mr. Lynch's promises within a given time. The public are practically unanimous in feeling that the franchise should be granted. Responsibility for the speedy completion of the much needed road to Navarre now rests with members of the council.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH

The speech made by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, on Tuesday, published in part in THE INDEPENDENT, is one of the strongest utterances on the Philippine question which has yet been heard and as such should be read with care and attention by every one interested in the coming policy of the United States towards their new possessions. Senator Beveridge spent several months in the Philippines, and having made an exhaustive study of conditions as they exist in the archipelago, is thoroughly qualified to make the important recommendations which are to be found in his address. His clear-cut remarks regarding the rights and obligations of this government in the islands are made with so evident an understanding of his subject that they carry conviction with them. Up to the present time Senator Beveridge has studiously refrained from expressing his opinion as to the policy he would advocate. He has not stopped over in newspaper interviews or in "private" letters to his friends. The importance of the subject upon which he wished to speak warranted a demand for close attention, and this he obtained by maintaining a judicious silence until the full force of his convictions could be expressed in the senate of the United States.

These convictions, based upon real knowledge and actual experience, stand out clearly from the mass of newspaper and oratorical thought and opinion which has been accumulated up to date, and cannot fail to have due influence with congress in its future deliberations. "The times call for candor," says Senator Beveridge. They also call for the exercise of common sense and the exclusion of sentimental gush and emotional enthusiasm in dealing with facts, not theories. The great facts upon which the Senator's speech is based are contained in his own words: "The Philippines are ours forever, territory belonging to the United States," as the constitution calls them. And just behind the Philippines are China's illimitable markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the archipelago."

THAT NAVARRE ROAD.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT: If the members of the Massillon city council will make their answer to Mr. Lynch simple and terse and be careful to pay no attention to the figurative dust which Mr. Lynch is sure to throw into the air in large quantities, they will carry their point and even yet redeem themselves by securing something which everybody wants and needs. The street railway situation is now such that Mr. Lynch and his company are on the hip. The editorial in THE INDEPENDENT of Monday evening covered the ground as to the situation exactly. Let each member of the council take warning that the dealing in this matter will be carried on personally by Mr. Lynch, a versatile Irishman, a gentleman clever to a fault in the law who will not be over scrupulous in trying to make them believe that black is white. No color other than black could possibly represent the conduct of the C. & M. E. Ry. system up to the present time. Let the slogan be "You build the Navarre road and we will give you a franchise, conditioned with keeping clean and repaired all streets traversed."

CASUAL OBSERVER.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Merchants National Bank

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants National bank today, the following directors were elected: J. W. McClymonds, S. A. Conrad, F. H. Snyder, G. L. Albrecht, H. C. Diehlman, T. Baltzly, C. B. Altman, Wm. F. Ricks, I. M. Taggart and John Silk. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, the following officers were elected: President, J. W. McClymonds; vice president, S. A. Conrad; cashier, Wm. F. Ricks; assistant cashier, I. M. Taggart.

The Latest X Ray Invention

Is the Endoscope, which is for the purpose of examining the interior of the stomach. It is claimed that, with this instrument, the treatment of stomach troubles will be revolutionized, as it locates the cause of disease. With due respect to science, however, would state that the causes of stomach troubles have been known for the past fifty years, and likewise their cure, which is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine that has many imitators, but no equals. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, insomnia. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague, and keeps the bowels regular. When not feeling right, take a dose. It is the standard medicine of the American people. Look for Private Revenue Stamp over neck of bottle.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Spasmodic Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

LIBRARY MEETING.

Trustees Elected to Serve
Three Years.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The Library Has Circulated 43,230
Volumes During the Past Year of
Which Three-fourths Have Been
Fiction—The Finances of the Institution.

The second annual meeting of the McClymonds Public Library association was held on Monday evening in the east reading room at the library. President J. W. McClymonds presided. The president's annual report was read by Secretary C. A. Gates and was followed by the report of the treasurer, E. A. Jones. Mrs. C. McC. Everhard, as a member of the book committee, responded to the president's invitation and spoke of the work of that committee, stating that its heaviest work had fallen upon the chairman, Mr. Jones. Subsequently Mr. Jones made a short address in which he said that his labors on behalf of the library were a continual source of pleasure to him and that he was convinced that the satisfaction and pride which he personally felt in the institution was shared by citizens generally.

The election of trustees followed. Two were to be elected to serve for a term of three years. W. F. Ricks nominated the retiring members of the board, J. C. Corns and F. H. Snyder. As there were no other nominations the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot and upon motion the election was made unanimous. Following are the reports of the president and treasurer:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.
The board of trustees of the McClymonds Public Library Association takes pleasure in transmitting through its president, this, their second annual report on the condition and operation of the library for the year 1899. Possibly no better exposition of the work of the library in this community can be found than to incorporate herein much of the librarian's annual report made to your trustees.

We are informed that during the year just passed the library has been open to the public 305 days, and the circulation has been 43,230 volumes, a daily average of 141 and a monthly average of 3,602. The largest daily circulation was on Saturday, April 8th, when 313 volumes were given out, the smallest, 51, Thursday, December 14th. A tabulation of the circulation by classes discloses the fact that of the reading done away from the library, three-fourths of it has been fiction, including under this head juvenile stories. In considering this result, however, it is perhaps well to remember that modern fiction has come to cover the entire ground of human life and thought, so that those devoted to the novel if they read with attention, must learn of facts and meet problems that are discussed more solidly in books of art, science, history, philosophy and sociology.

It is hoped and expected that in our library the privilege that has been granted for the coming year, of two books on one card, provided one is non-fiction, may enable us to report a decided increase in solid reading.

While our statistics do not indicate the number of books used for reference, there can be no doubt that this department is one of the most important in the library, and efforts will be continually made to render it of greater service to the literary clubs and students. The children's room is proving a decided success, making it possible to give the children individual aid in the selection of their books and greatly adding to the quiet of the main rooms. An index of its usefulness will be found by reference to the registration lists.

The number of readers' cards issued this year was 2567, divided as follows: 1581 in the main room and 986 in the children's department. Twelve cards have been issued to non-residents upon payment of one dollar each.

The accessions for the year consists of 1,227 volumes of which 891 were purchased, 229 donated and 107 bound magazines.

The total number of volumes in the library, January 1, 1900 is 8,727. The total number of periodicals subscribed for, 72. The total number of periodicals donated, 5.

Nearly all of the George Harsh bequest of \$10,000 has been used as intended, in the purchase of books, and the revenue from the McClymonds' endowment is being applied as provided.

The board feels that at the conclusion of this the first year of the library's operation, the purpose of such a public institution has been fulfilled, and measured by the patronage, its efforts and those of the efficient force in charge have been received with favor. We wish to make further and public acknowledgment of the many donations received during the year from societies and individuals.

We beg to submit herewith the treasurer's report for the year ending January 8th, 1900

TREASURER'S REPORT.	
Balance on hand January 10, 1899.....	\$ 80 74
RECEIPTS.	
Received from the city for current expenses.....	1750 75
Received from fourth payment McClymonds endowment.....	900 00
Received from J. W. McClymonds, (special).....	30 00
Received from regular membership dues.....	65 00
Received from associate membership dues.....	14 00
Received from sale of books.....	3 30
Received from fines.....	68 92
Received from sundries.....	8 60
Received from Central Mothers' Club,	

Massillon (donation).....	50 00
Total receipts.....	\$3700 80
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid for salaries.....	\$1973 33
Paid for expressage, freight and drayage.....	16 06
Paid for binding magazines.....	87 70
Paid for magazines, periodicals and books.....	178 80
Paid for library supplies.....	65 63
Paid for furnishings.....	43 27
Paid for sundries.....	7 55
Paid for water.....	24 00
Paid for coal and coke.....	74 32

Total expenditures.....\$2070 16
Balance on hand.....\$806 64
Of this balance \$396 55 belongs to the endowment fund and \$210 09 to the current expense fund.
Respectfully submitted,
E. A. JONES, Treas.

RECORD OF DEATH.

J. Friedman Dies of His
Injuries, Sunday.

FUNERAL ON WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Friedman Had Been Unconscious
Much of the Time Since the Accident, and His Recovery was not Expected.—The Rev. Mr. Buehl Dead—Other Obituary Notes.

Jacob Friedman, who was injured by being struck by an interurban electric car last week, died at the Aultman hospital, in Canton, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The body has been brought to the Friedman residence, at 68 Young street, this city, and the funeral services will be held in St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Friedman was 74 years old, and leaves a wife and nine children. None of the latter reside in Massillon. Joseph Friedman, a brother, resides in Canton, and was at the bedside of the deceased when death occurred.

Mr. Friedman was a native of Germany, but having immigrated to this country when six years old, had spent practically his entire life in Massillon. He was a shoemaker by trade, and conducted a small repair shop at his home. Mr. Friedman was married twice, his first wife being Barbara Henrich. Nine children were born to this union. Two years ago Mr. Friedman married Mrs. Sophia Paul, who survives him.

When the accident which cost Mr. Friedman his life occurred, he was on his way to Canton to pay his taxes. He had ridden nearly to Reedurban with a friend. Here he left the carriage, intending to take the next Canton-bound car. It being rather cold, he walked about to keep warm. His back was toward the car when it arrived. The noise bewildered him, and instead of getting to a safe point and signaling, he stepped so close to the track as to be struck by the steps. He was unconscious much of the time while in the hospital, and from the first there was little hope for his recovery.

THE REV. P. J. BUEHL.

The Rev. Peter Jacob Buehl, former pastor of St. Paul's church, died at his home in Akron at one o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Buehl was 74 years of age, and is survived by a wife and five children. Private funeral services will be held over the remains in Akron at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Buehl was born in Bavaria, Germany, but coming to America in his youth, spent his boyhood in Massillon. A graduate from the Ft. Wayne theological seminary, he held his first charges at Canal Fulton and Akron. While at the latter place he organized a congregation in Massillon, and in 1864 he was called as its first pastor. After holding services in various buildings, work on the present St. Paul's Lutheran church was begun, and under his supervision was completed and dedicated in 1870. In 1889 he resigned his charge and retired from the ministry, after a continuous service to his Massillon congregation of twenty-five years.

FRANK HEIMAN.
Frank Heiman, the infant son of A. Heiman, died of dropsy on Sunday. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

S. BYRON SMITH.

S. Byron Smith, a flagman on the Pennsylvania railway and well known in Massillon, died at his home, in Alliance, at noon Tuesday, of a complication of heart and stomach disease. Four children survive him, Mrs. Fred Baker, of Barborton, Oliver Smith, of Cleveland, Herman Smith, of Meadville, Pa., and Ralph Alden Smith, of Alliance, the first three named from a former marriage. Mr. Smith was a son-in-law of Mrs. Rose Alden, of 152 West Main street. Mrs. Alden went to Alliance this morning. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

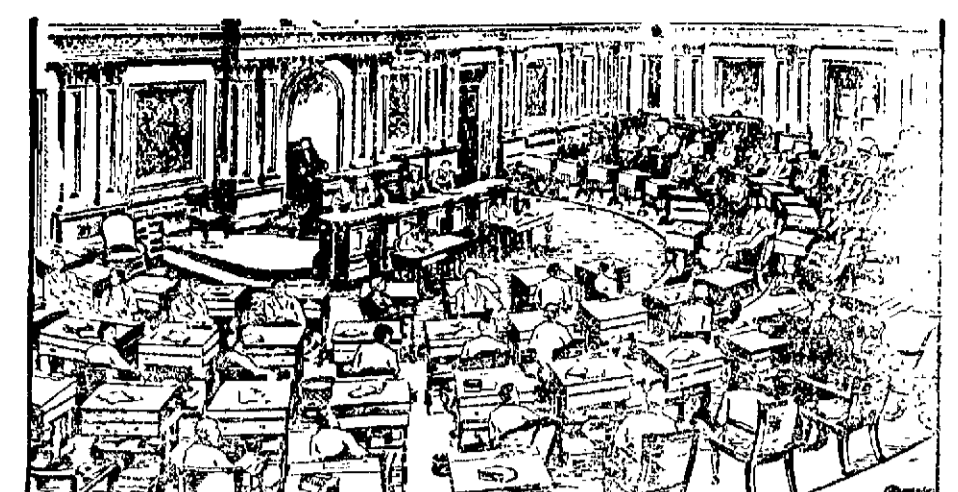
NOAH WHIPPLE.
Noah Whipple died at the home of his son-in-law, J. B. Wallace, on the Stern farm, near Richville, Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Whipple was 88 years old, old age being the cause of death. He was the father of Mrs. W. D. Benedict, of this city. The body was taken to Ashley for burial Wednesday morning.

"The Loss of Gold is Great;
The loss of health is more." Health is lost by neglecting to keep the blood pure, but it is regained by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood with the great health restorer, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who thought health had been permanently lost have been made perfectly well by taking this great medicine. Your experience may be the same.

Hood's Pills are gentle, yet always effective.

CATARRH A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

[Prominent members of Congress that owe their health to Pe-ru-na.]



INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Our nation is passing through a great political crisis. Whether our national policy is to be one of territorial expansion, or whether we are to remain aloof from international complications, is the supreme question confronting our Congress. The attention of the world is directed toward us. The deliberations of our Congress have come to be of international importance.

But this consideration affects only our external welfare. Our domestic problems are not one bit less important. We have serious questions before us that relate only to home interests. Chief among them is the health of our people. Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it. They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

Cong. Howard from Alabama.

"I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."
M. W. Howard,
Port Payne, Ala.

Congressman Worthington.

Hon. H. G. Worthington, Congressman from Nevada, and Ex-Minister to Argentine Republic, says in a letter written to Dr. Hartman: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your remedies. I have taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months standing. I cordially commend its use to all similarly afflicted. H. G. Worthington, Washington, D. C."

Congressman Snover.

"I have found Pe-ru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble. Horace G. Snover, Port Austin, Mich."

Congressman Brewer.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman: "I have used one bottle of Pe-ru-na for lastitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it, it has done me a great deal of good. Willis Brewer, Hayneville, Ala."

Congressman Meekison.

Hon. David Meekison, Member of Congress from Ohio, says of Pe-ru-na: "I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty year's standing. David Meekison, Napoleon, O."



United States Senator Sullivan.

"I desire to say that I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time for catarrh, and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken. W. V. Sullivan, Oxford, Miss."

United States Senator McEnery.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na: "Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it. S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, Louisiana."

Congressman W. P. Brownlow.

"I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. My attention was called to your Pe-ru-na and I began to use it, and my improvement was noticeable after the first three days. I have taken three bottles of the medicine and I feel satisfied that I am now almost if not permanently cured. In connection with the Pe-ru-na, I have used your Man-a-lin for biliousness and torpid liver. I regard it as the best medicine for this purpose that I have ever used. Having been benefited so much myself I give you this statement that others may be likewise benefited. W. P. Brownlow, M. C., Jonesboro, Tenn."

For a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Fire Last Night Causes a Loss of Twenty-five Thousand.

CANTON, Jan. 9.—Fire broke out in the basement of the building occupied by J. D. Frank's shoe store, on the southeast corner of the square, Monday evening. Persons concerned are unable to estimate their damage, but it will amount to \$25,000, sustained by the following firms: J. D. Frank & Company, boots and shoes; Golden Eagle clothing house; Dowers & Edwards, notions; McCarty, Craine & McDowell, lawyers; Frank Dougherty, dentist; Smith & Yohe, lawyers, and J. A. Bowman, justice of the peace. All losses, which are mostly on goods, are covered by insurance.

The fire, which was discovered at about 10 o'clock, had its origin in the basement storeroom of the Frank shoe store, fronting on East Tuscarawas street. Fire in a large cannon stove had been improperly banked and, heating the pipes, ignited the wood work of the first floor. The flames shot up the elevator shaft in the rear of the building, spreading with great rapidity. A general alarm was at once sounded, and all the companies in the city worked until 12 o'clock to extinguish the blaze. While the firemen were fighting the flames a request for aid was received from the Massillon department. The Canton brethren, however, had work of their own, and the appeal could not be answered.

At Monday evening's session of the city council two firemen were appointed for the new Bucher street engine house. An ordinance providing for the erection of a garbage disposal plant received its first reading. The recommendation of the board of trade in regard to the extension of the city limits, was presented by the city solicitor and placed on file. A resolution to be presented at some future meeting will refer the question to the city engineer, with instructions to embody such additions as they deem necessary in a report to be voted upon at the spring election.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

A Canal Fulton Manufacturing Company in Court.

CANTON, Jan. 8.—The Fulton Tool Manufacturing Company, of Canal Fulton, has begun action in common pleas court, against John Hammer, J. Edward Hammer and William H. Hammer, partners trading under the name of the Fulton Tool Works, for a temporary injunction against defendants, doing business under that name, and a permanent injunction upon the final hearing of the case by the court. Plaintiff company alleges that in 1894, said J. Edward Hammer, who had been in its employ for some time as bookkeeper, resigned his position, and in company with others named began the manufacture of tools under the name in question. That the concern appropriated the trade mark that plaintiff had been accustomed to place upon its wares, and by representing itself as succeeding to plaintiff company's business, by so doing, damaged and is now damaging plaintiff's business to a large amount. Musser & Kohler, and Baldwin & Shields filed the petition.

In the guardianship of Gottfried Danner, et al., of Massillon, final account and resignation have been filed, and the latter accepted.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Sarah Zollars, of Perry township.

Inventory, appraisement and sale have been filed in the estate of Cullen McWhinney, of Sugarcooke township.

In the estate of John Poorman, of Tuscarawas township, executor has been allowed one year additional from December 12, 1899.

A marriage license has been granted to Alfred R. Neal and Sylvia B. Hall, of Massillon.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 9, 1900:
LADIES.
Akire, Mrs. Anna; Houk, Mrs. Isaac Miller; Smith, Mrs. Anna.
MEN.
Custer, John E.; Price, Thomas A.; McAmant, Dr. J. F.; Rankin, W. M.; Forrester.
Maxwell, Angus.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
FELIX R. SHEPHERD, P. M.
Now is the time to subscribe.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Representatives.

Miss Emma Kuebler is visiting in Akron.

Mrs. William Guernsey, of Barberton, is visiting relatives in the city.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Burns, in West Main street.

Mrs. Philip Wendling has returned from a visit with her son in Pittsburgh.

Miss Josephine Beiter, of New Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Otie Whitman.

Dr. Lee has removed his household goods to Cleveland, where he is now located.

Sylvester Johnson, of Herman, Minn., is a guest at the Johnson residence in North street.

Benjamin Jones, of Pike Run, is the guest of his brother, John Jones, in Wooster street.

Tuscarawas county wheelmen paid \$2,851 into the county treasury last year as a special tax on bicycles.

The barn at the Huron county infirmary burned last Friday, causing a loss of \$5,000, partially covered by insurance.

The directors of the First National Bank held their annual meeting this afternoon. The old officers were re-elected.

David Fisher, of Martin's Ferry, has leased the Bridge House, and will open a boarding house and saloon there this week.

A Heitger, the North Mill street undertaker, slipped while alighting from a carriage yesterday, and badly sprained an ankle.

The Misses Amie Inman and Cora Menuez left today for Gambier, where they will resume their studies in Harcourt Seminary.

Edward H. Gleitsman, formerly of this city, but the past three years of Columbus, will again take up his residence in Massillon on March 1.

Although no official information has yet been received on the subject, W. & L. E. employees expect a new time card to go into effect on Monday.

The Rev. O. Weber, of Avalon, Pa., the former pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel, stopped over in the city today on his way to conference at Loudonville.

Louis Young, who had a foot crushed between the bumpers of two cars, while attempting to climb over them a month ago, was taken to the infirmary at Canton, Wednesday.

Thomas Morgan has resumed work at the Massillon Iron & Steel Company's plant, after a two weeks' idleness necessitated by injuries sustained by being struck by a flying plank.

Alfred R. Neal and Miss Sylvia B. Hall, of this city, were quietly married by the Rev. J. C. Ford at the latter's residence at 7:30 Saturday evening. They will reside in Massillon.

Edward Hilliard, the four-year-old son of Mrs. Blanche Hilliard, fell in such a manner as to break an arm Monday evening. Some time ago the child met with a similar accident, the same arm being fractured.

Mrs. Zellers, of East Liverpool, state councillor of the Daughters of Liberty, and members from three Canton councils were entertained by the Massillon council Tuesday evening. Mrs. Zellers went to Canton from here.

C. L. & W. engineers are surveying west of the city for a new switch which is to connect the Krause switch with the W. & L. E. leading to the Warwick mine No. 2, and thus give the C. L. & W. an entrance to the mine.

Jerome Shepley and Edward Sibila, spent Monday evening in Canal Fulton, where they completed arrangements for the presentation of "Josiah's Courtship," on next Monday evening, for the benefit of St. James' church, of that place.

Anthony Youngfleisch, who was taken ill with typhoid fever while working in an East Greenville mine, and who boarded with C. Hartman, of East Greenville, was last evening removed to his West Main street home in Higer's ambulance.

H. Waller, of Canal Dover, "the modern Hercules," at the Hotel Conrad, Tuesday evening, gave an exhibition of his strength. He broke cobbles with his fist, twisted spikes of iron between his fingers, threw beer casks about as if they were baseballs and many other things.

Negotiations between J. W. Shuster and the owners of the North West street property are still in progress, but it is expected that the deal will be closed this week. Mr. Shuster will have possession of the land on both sides of the street, and his brewery and residence will be located there.

A half dozen Massillon district miners' delegates to the state convention at Columbus, left Monday morning for that city. Among them were William Morgan, of East Greenville, a member of the state executive board; John Morgan, of North Lawrence, district secretary; J. J. Mossop, of North Lawrence, and Richard Fitzgerald, of this city.

The "Liederkrantz" singing society will hold a grand entertainment Tuesday evening, January 16th, in their new hall on Exchange street. It is above Joseph Schneider's restaurant. A fine programme will be rendered, also a one act play entitled "Der Krank Schuster-junge," will be the feature of the evening. Refreshments of all kinds will be served. Everybody is cordially invited.

The election of directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society was held Saturday, resulting as follows: Osnaburg township, Marion Ake; Bethlehem township, J. L. Jutz; Jackson township, J. K. McDowell; Perry township, A. R. Hanna; Canton, John R. Poyser; Plain township, Andrew Pontius; Washington

township, Andrew Shaffer; Marlboro township, H. A. Holibaugh; Pike township, Jeremiah Steiner; Lake township, D. J. Wise.

Prof. A. B. Bender and E. J. McBride, pianists, will present an entirely new form of musical entertainment, in a symphonic piano recital, to be given at the Christian church, Friday evening, Jan. 19. A carefully prepared programme of the most celebrated numbers by the world's greatest composers will be augmented by the famous Liszt symphonic poems of "Hamlet" and "Mazepa," neither of which have ever been produced in this city.

The local branch of the Union Building and Loan Company last evening declared a dividend of 6 per cent., decided to reduce the interest rate to 5.98 and re-elected the following officers: Frederick Loeffler, president; Frank Sibila, vice president; C. V. Hammersmith, secretary; Harry L. McLain, treasurer; O. C. Volkmar, attorney; Frederick Loeffler, Frank C. Sibila, C. V. Hammersmith, O. C. Volkmar, George W. Heinrich, Adam Stephan, A. J. Paul, Harry L. McLain and J. M. Seese, directors.

The following are the numbers of recent subscribers of the Bell Telephone Company: 282, Mrs. M. Dangler; 11, two rings, C. M. Russell's desk, at Russell & Company's office; 353, B. D. Shedd, residence; 291, Frank Weiler, store; 136, H. P. Beatty, residence; 236, A. Heiman, foundry; 824, Pearl Steam Laundry; 348, Henry Shriver, residence; 330, Mrs. Alice Williams, residence; 148, D. A. Merrell, residence; 188, Water works pumping station; 135, John Eckstein, residence; 115, Massillon Hotel; 237, John Lowe, residence; 270, J. B. Senn, residence.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Canton Receives a Spanish Cannon from the War Department.

CANTON, Jan. 10.—The cannon which the city of Canton secured from the war department at the close of the Spanish-American war as a relic, arrived in the city Tuesday evening. The gun belonged to the Estrella battery, one of the principal shore batteries of Santiago, and upon the latter city's surrender it, with others, was brought to this country by the war department. The cannon is of brass, shoots a six-pound ball and weighs about 800 pounds. Its location in Canton has not yet been decided upon. The lawn in front of the city hall and the McKinley avenue park are the most prominently mentioned places.

Fourth partial account has been filed in the estate of John Black, of Perry township.

A marriage license has been granted to Charles Lonas and Mary Steinbach, of Navarre.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

William M. Newstetter to Bertha M. Newstetter, parts lots No. 538 and 539, first ward, Massillon, \$800.

Emily C. Olson to Anton Kopp, 1 40-100 acres, second ward, Massillon, \$3,567.

Anton Kopp to Ohio Table Company, 1 40-100 acres, second ward, Massillon, \$4,000.

Emanuel Heister to Fred E. Heister, part lot No. 65, second ward, Massillon, \$800.

Frank Kracker to Henry Snyder, part lot No. 250, third ward, Massillon, \$700.

James Suter to H. H. Everhard 1 2-100 acres, third ward, Massillon.

Ruth Earl to Nicholas Deitz lot No. 18, Richville, \$100.

Anna Oyley to Susanna Lawrence 4 41-100 acres, Lawrence township, \$800.

William Raff to Knights of Pythias lot No. 104, Beach City, \$400.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Finances of Russell & Co.'s Employees' Association in Good Condition.

At the regular annual meeting of Russell & Co.'s Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. O. Heggem, president; C. O. Merwin, vice president; W. P. Fox, secretary; J. J. Pitts, treasurer; H. C. Fuller, Thos. Myers, J. C. Mong and I. A. Yost, directors for departments B, C, F and Y, respectively. The financial statement below indicates a healthy condition of the affairs of the association:

Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1900	\$1,068 01
Am't rec'd during year	2,328 40
Total	3,396 41
Am't paid during year	2,408 00
Balance on hand	988 41

Total receipts to Jan. 1, 1900, 25,985 83

Total paid out Jan. 1, 1900, 24,088 00

Balance on hand 1,897 83

C. O. HEGGEM, President.

W. P. FOX, Secretary.

"A Fair Outside Is

a Poor Substitute

For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of

the kidneys, liver and bowels,

is sure to come if Hood's Sar-

saparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Catarrh—"I have had no return of the catarrh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." Mrs. Joe Martin, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMENTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DAMAGE IS \$12,000.

Aggregate of Fire Sufferers' Estimates.

MOST PROPERTY INSURED.

The Fire is Supposed to Have Originated in the Cellar of the Jones Place, But Nothing is Known Concerning the Manner in Which it Started.

The fire chief's recommendations to the council for better protection and the alarm for the \$12,000 blaze at the intersection of Main and Muskingum streets were rung in together at 8:45 o'clock Monday evening. The chief's prayers and the alarms have been equally numerous in the past year, but the responses to the latter have been far more prompt than those to the former. All of the disastrous conflagrations of 1899 took place at about the same time of the month as the Monday night fire.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Men in the saloon of David Jones, at 27 West Main street, were the first to notice it, and they sent in an alarm from box No. 33, near the old Clay street engine house. They were sitting in a room in the rear of the saloon when they saw smoke issuing through the seams of the floor. At that time it seemed that the fire was confined to a small space in the cellar, under a narrow passageway between the Jones building and that of John Sheehan, on the west. All the structures here are of frame, and in a moment half the block seemed ablaze. Hose Company No. 1 had several streams of water playing on the fire in short order and meanwhile the second alarm was turned in. When all hose companies arrived, water was thrown from every practicable point, and the spreading of the flames to some of the surrounding buildings was prevented. The new frame Winold block, east of the Jones place, was on fire at one time. Smoke and water did damage to the contents of both stories. The building and saloon of Peter Wilhelm, west of the Sheehan property, were much damaged.

Fearing that the fire might get beyond the control of the firemen, a request was sent to the Canton department to come immediately. The latter sent back word that they were having troubles of their own, and might themselves need assistance before morning.

Mrs. Louise Winold, whose apartments are above the grocery of Warth & Lux, is suffering greatly from the shock since her narrow escape of a few months ago, when her residence caught fire in some inexplicable manner, she has been extremely nervous. Mrs. Winold was half suffocated when rescued by her son, Albert Winold, Monday evening. The smoke had poured into her room in great volume, and she was too bewildered to find her way to a place of safety. Ruth Rhine, her 1-year-old granddaughter, was with her in her apartments.

The members of the Sheehan family, who lived above their china and notion store, were all abed when the fire broke out. When awakened, they were not given time to dress themselves, and they suffered somewhat from the cold.

A list of the properties damaged, beginning on the west, together with the owners' estimates of damage and facts concerning the insurance, follows:

Peter Wilhelm, saloon, No. 31 West Main street, damage, between \$1,200 and \$1,500; insurance on building, \$1,000; insurance on stock and fixtures, \$600.

John Gabele, barber shop and living rooms above Wilhelm's saloon; damage, \$100; no insurance.

John Sheehan, china and notion store and residence, No. 29; damage, between \$1,000 and \$1,500; insurance on building, \$1,400; no insurance on contents.

David Jones, saloon, No. 27; insurance on building, \$1,000; insurance on contents, \$700. Mr. Jones says he cannot make an estimate of the damage. He saved the contents of his money drawer and some of the other most valuable articles in the barroom. Despite the heat and water, the mirrors were not broken and some of the fixtures were not greatly damaged. The building, however, is practically destroyed. Of the forty large pictures comprising Mr. Jones's gallery of famous prize fighters, wrestlers, athletes generally and local celebrities of a different class, only those of "Cheese Fritz," Tschantz and Abe Lincoln were saved. Some one carried those out before the fire reached that part of the building.

A. R. Porter & Company, Twentieth Century dry goods store, George Rhine manager; estimate of damage to stock and fixtures, \$4,000; insurance on same, \$4,000. Some of the goods in the store were saved by being carried across the street. More damage was done by water and smoke than by fire.

Adam Blank, apartments above Century store; damage about \$300; insurance, \$300. Mr. Blank says that practically everything was ruined. The furniture was all new.

John Gow & Company, hardware store; damage, \$600; insurance on entire stock, \$1,500. Smoke and water did the damage here.

George Rhine, apartments above hardware store; damage \$300; insurance \$500.

Mrs. Louise Winold, apartments above Lux & Warth's grocery, in brick block; damage by smoke and water cannot be estimated; fully insured. Warth & Lux sustained no damage whatever.

George Rhine, son-in-law of Mrs. Louise Winold, stated that the Winold block is damaged to the extent of \$3,000; the insurance is \$2,000.

The estimates of damage aggregate about \$12,000. The insurance is almost as great.



-Absolutely Pure-

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A FINE SHOWING.

But Seven Deaths to the Hundred in Massillon's Hospital.

The report of the state board of charities for the year 1899 has been submitted, the statistics including the seven hospitals for the insane in the state and the epileptic hospital at Gallipolis. The showing of the Massillon hospital is remarkable, as the following list of death rates at the various institutions will attest: Athens hospital, 20 per 100 inmates; Cleveland hospital, 14 per 100 inmates; Columbus hospital, 19 per 100 inmates; Dayton hospital, 18 per 100 inmates; Longview hospital, 26 per 100 inmates; Massillon hospital, 7 per 100 inmates; Toledo hospital, 20 per 100 inmates; Gallipolis hospital, 10 per 100 inmates.

At the beginning of last year the whole number remaining in the eight hospitals was 7,756; received during the year, 2,493; a total for the year of 10,250. Of the total number received during year, 512, or a little over 20 per cent., were readmissions. The number discharged during the year as recovered was 739, 29 of whom were from the Gallipolis hospital. The number remaining in the hospitals on the 15th of November, 1899, was 8,133, a growth in population during the year of 417.

The number of epileptics in the insane hospitals, all of whom should be provided for at Gallipolis, is 253. The net current expenses of the eight hospitals, exclusive of the new buildings, repairs and improvements, and including salaries, was \$1,104,531.26. The whole number of employees is 1,115. The average ratio of nurses to patients is about one to sixteen.

TWO WRESTLING MATCHES.

Jenkins-Greiner and Clever-Benot will be the Programme.

Failing to get on a wrestling match between Joseph Greiner, of this city, and "Billy" Moore, of Canton, arrangements have now been made to have Champion Jenkins, of Cleveland, meet Greiner. Jenkins undertakes to throw Greiner four times in an hour. Greiner is in the employ of the Massillon Iron and Steel company. He has been in Massillon but a short time. One of the preliminaries will be a wrestling match between Otto Clever, of this city, and Frank Benot, of the Patch. Clever is to throw Benot three times in an hour. Match to take place next Monday night at Armory.

RETURNED THE PASSES.

Clark W. Metzger and Other Legislators Decline Favors.

A few Ohio legislators, among them some of the Stark county members, have returned passes issued by railway companies. The Hon. Clark W. Metzger, of this city, was the first to do so. He told the Pennsylvania Company that he had never done anything to merit such kindness from it, and, as the state allowed traveling expenses, he preferred to pay his own fare. Those who have sent back their passes say that if they had accepted them they would have felt that the railway people expected something in return, and they did not wish to be placed in that position.

Endure Your Bowels With Caution. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THEY STAND TOGETHER.

Massillon Merchants Respecting Their Stamp Agreement.

There has not been a break in the ranks of the merchants who signed the agreement to abolish the trading stamp upon the expiration of contracts. Most of them discontinued connections with the stamp companies on January 1, and one of the latter has left Massillon. Business men say they have lost no sales through not handling the stamps. A few people still ask for them, but the majority of shoppers know how matters stand, and do not appear to want the stamps.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a special meeting of St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran church, held January 7, 1900, the following resolutions of respect were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to call home his servant, the Rev. P. J. Buehl, who was the founder, and who for over twenty-five years, and until bodily infirmity bade him rest, was the faithful pastor of our Ev. Lutheran St. Paul's church, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory, we lay this acknowledgement of our great indebtedness and of our heartfelt gratitude for his life-long services, at his bier, and

Resolved, That instead of placing any other monument or tablet, to perpetuate his memory among us, we will look upon and point to this church building, with all its appurtenance, erected under his pastorate, as the best and most expensive monument—a monument which will ever recall his earnest words and efforts to lead us to Christ, and which will always remind us of our duty, and

Resolved, That at the hour of his funeral at Akron, at 2 p. m. Tuesday, January 9, 1900, the bells of St. Paul's church here be tolled; and

Resolved, That we extend our condolence to the bereaved family, and commend them to the God of all consolation, and further

Resolved, That we spread these resolutions on the pages of our minutes, send a copy to the bereaved family, and publish them in the daily papers.

F. H. SNYDER,

E. GLEITSMAN,

J. SCHAUPELE,

Committee.

Attest, GEO. J. SNYDER, Secretary.

L. H. RUMY, Pastor.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DOCKS LEASED.

The W. & L. E. Getting Ready for Increased Business.

The Toledo Blade of Saturday says: "President Blickensderfer, who was in the city today, closed a lease of the Toledo Dock and Coal Company's property to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company. The deal means much to Toledo. Under the former arrangement, all of the Wheeling business, excepting a little boat fueling, was done over the docks at Huron which belongs to the railroad. With the docks in the hands of the railroad, the management will be interested in the development of the coal and iron ore business at Toledo. Even with the recent improvement at Huron, it is claimed that the plant is not equal to the business of the road and the company has leased the Toledo docks in order to secure larger facilities. The company will begin to improve the Toledo docks immediately. Some new machinery for the rapid coaling of vessels will be installed before the opening of navigation. Later, one of the plans of the company is to erect a Brown hoisting rapid vessel loading plant. The company also intends to do some dredging at the docks."

CIDER, COLLISION, OBLIVION.

Continual Round of Pleasures of Messrs. Smith and Martin.

The iron and rag-buying firm of Smith & Martin, of Cleveland, after long tarrying at a farmhouse where the hard cider was plenty, arrived in Massillon Tuesday evening. First they drove too near Motorman Zink's South Erie street car, which knocked off one of their wagon's wheels. Then they danced a hornpipe on the sidewalk. Afterwards Martin fell into a stupor. Smith sobered somewhat. When the police arrived, Martin only was arrested. He paid a fine of \$2 and costs this morning.

A Narrow Escape

Thankful words written by Mrs. E. E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up saying that I could only live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined that if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltz's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed or price refunded."

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest blood and nerve remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what our country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired, nothing you need it. Every bottle is guaranteed only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltz, Druggist.

"He plays well that wins." Hood's Sarsaparilla wins the victory over disease because it possesses genuine curative power.

THE STORM CLOUD AT SEA

In my cottage at nightfall I sat by the sea—
In peace and tranquility gazed o'er the deep—
When a vision of glory was vouchsafed to me
That while I have being my memory will keep.

Low down in the sky, near the horizon, lay
A great bank of clouds floating slowly along.
Where, even upon the swift lightning did play
And thence was heard like the surt's distant song.

As darkness apace settled down o'er the scene,
A picture unfolded faint would I portray—
But words seem so futile, so meagre and mean
When the strong hand of Nature provides the display.

The clouds became mountains, illumined, sublime,
With hillside and valleys and cities of gold,
Where castles whose charm and whose beauty no rhyme
No language of mortals could aptly unfold.

And I thought of the hour when o'er the dark waves
At the call of the Master my soul takes its flight;
Shall I find a blest country where pearls streams have
The foot of grand mountains sublime in the light?

Shall I wonder enchanted where beauty is unbounded
Is fadeless, immortal, angelic and pure?
Oh, God, let my soul by thy spirit surrounded
Near thee in thy glory eternal endure!

—Oscar B. Smith.

How I Popped the Question

The first time I proposed since I was of an age to know my own mind was some ten years ago. I had spent a holiday at Scarborough, and in that most delightful of seaside resorts there was sojourning a family whom I will call Jenkins. Their real name was far more aristocratic, but I have no desire to repay insult and injury by giving their real designation.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were very pleasant people. They had a most charming daughter, a little too fond of practical joking I thought, but charming nevertheless.

The theme in my side in that case was a cousin who lived with them; he was an orphan, and came from somewhere in the West Indies.

I suppose it is because I am rather short, wear spectacles, and am very nervous, that he thought I would be a fit subject for practical jokes. I am fairly good-natured and pretended not to mind it, especially as I was very much smitten with his fair cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were much older than any of us, and regarded us as children together, but though their daughter was eighteen, they seemed to consider her a child, and I don't suppose the thought of matrimony, in regard to her, had ever entered their heads.

One day this objectionable cousin and I went for a bathe together, and while we were making our way to the shore he remarked:

"Well, Mr. B. (I am B.) I suppose we shall hear the wedding-bell shortly."

"I don't understand you," I said, whereat he gave me a dig in the ribs, as one who should say, "You silly dog!"

"Upon my honor, I really don't know what you mean," I retorted, rather nettled.

"Well," he replied, "you are about the only person in Scarborough who does not; surely you don't mean to tell me there is nothing between Mabel and you?"

My heart gave a great jump of delight, and I hardly knew what to think. I had never dreamt that the girl really returned the affection I had secretly lavished on her for three long weeks. The objectionable cousin appeared to be sympathetic, and for a moment I felt as though I almost liked him. It was arranged that I should lay the matter before the young lady that very evening.

I did so. It seemed to me the objectionable cousin, father, and mother considerably cleared out of the way, and left me alone in the drawing-room.

The coast being clear, I resolved to go ahead at once, but my terrible nervousness stood in my way immediately; but for that nervousness I should be a successful man to-day.

Mabel sat reading a novel on the sofa, while I was in a chair about three yards off. A quarter of an hour of silence elapsed, and it seemed to me that I got more confused every moment. The silence grew positively awful. I felt that I was expected to say something, and didn't know how.

After that time the body looked up and said, "Oh, where are they all gone to?" Now is my time, I thought, I blundered out, "Surely you don't want them to be here, Miss Jenkins? You would rather be alone with me for a few moments?"

She looked positively staggered, and then she smiled and said, "Why, now funny you are to-night, Mr. B."

This was rather a damper, but I had so often read of the playful little ways of the sex that I thought, "Now, you have been baffled before in many ways, you must go ahead this time, faint heart n'er won fair play," nothing venture, nothing have, I said, and all that sort of thing.

How I did it I don't know, but I rose from my seat, got down on my knees in some way or other, and seized her hand. She was just about to rise, when the folding doors between the two drawing-rooms opened and disclosed not only the objectionable cousin but Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins.

The cousin was apparently spitting his sides with laughter, while Mr. Jen-

A BEAUTIFUL WORLD

IT HAS A KEEN APPRECIATION OF HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

Christ injected into the Mind and Heart New Principles and Faiths—Christ is More Truly Present Now Than in Ideas.

For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord.—Romans, xiv, 8.

It may be a wicked world in which we live, as some people say it is, but it has a keen appreciation of honesty, self-sacrifice, integrity and all the other noble qualities of human nature. For myself, I think it a perfectly satisfactory world, physically beautiful and spiritually excellent. I am glad that I was born into it, and I shall be willing to leave it, not because I am tired of it, but because I firmly believe that the future has something better in store for me, and one ought always to be ready to part with a coin of copper if he can exchange it for a coin of gold.

Christ injected into the mind and heart new principles and faiths in the same way that a baker injects yeast into dough. The process of fermentation begins its work at once. Its action may be slow, and at certain stages you may declare with something like reason that the whole mass is worthless and that the experiment is a failure. But there is a persistence in yeast which is simply irresistible, and in the end it will conquer, and the character of the mass will be changed for the better. That is the result of law, a very beneficial law, by which the unworthy is gotten rid of and the good at last prevails.

True, there is wickedness in the world, plenty of it, and we are once in a while on the verge of despair. We tremble for the future because we forget that God is in control of the universe. We fear at the optimist who tells us that the tide is rising but God is behind the tide, and while we doubt a wave throws itself a few inches further up the beach, as though to reproach us for our fears. High water mark will not be reached in our lifetime, but what matters that? The important matter is not whether we shall be here when the millennium comes and the poet's dream and the prophecy of Scripture is fulfilled, but whether the millennium is on its way and will some time arrive.

A convalescent may have pains and still be on the road to health. The pains are themselves a proof that he is getting well, an incident in his progress toward the desired end. In like manner there may be evils in the world, for we have not yet attained to moral perfection; but as the earth is encroaching on its way through space, while we are unconcerned of any motion, so speed mankind toward the consummation so devoutly to be wished, and our pessimism and cynicism cannot block the way.

Christ is more truly present in our midst to-day than He was in Judea nineteen centuries ago, and His influence has an ever increasing circumference. The musician may gather only a small audience at first, and people may pass him by indifferently, while some may even scorn him, but men love music if it is at its best, and the hour comes when all the weary and worn and tired and troubled stop to listen because their hearts are cheered and their drooping spirits are encouraged. Something within responds to the something without, and the notes that vibrate in the air are heard with the rapture of gratitude.

The teachings of Christ are not a luxury but a necessity. We may have our prejudices, or we may revel in our agnosticism, but down deep in the soul, hidden perhaps under the rubbish of wealth and passion and ambition, are longings which cannot be repressed; and which only He can satisfy. Some experience is sure to bring us to a consciousness of that fact, and in that hour we shall either hasten to Him or regret that we are wilful enough to stay away. The most pitiful man on the planet is he who is a stranger to that good cheer in doctrine and life which He alone can impart, and the noblest example of what is grandest is he who is Christian not in dogma, but in thought and purpose and motive.

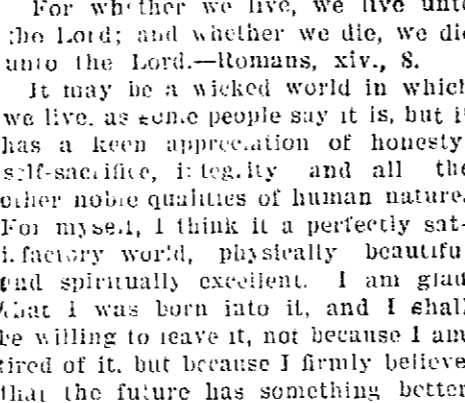
The world may still be running wild and spending itself for what is not worth having, but the good is stronger than ever and evil is growing weaker. Christ can provide what we want most—faith in the Fatherhood of God, a glimpse of heaven which can never be forgotten, a quiet resignation that gives us pleasant dreams when we have said farewell, and a heart of gladness when we think of the valley of shadows, and wherever we wander, whatever we do, however distant we may be from Him, we must come to Him just as the hungry man searches for food or the thirsty man for the cool spring.

The world is taking long strides in that direction now. Heretofore Christ has been a creed, but He is becoming to us the secret of a higher life. The hell in the watch tower of human needs is calling us. "Greater things than these shall we do!" Then God is with us, and we can draw on omnipotence amid the struggles of life. We can conquer all things, bring heaven to our very door, live contentedly, nobly, because He and we, the finite and infinite mingled, are walking side by side. The philosophy of Christ will make us spiritually hale and hearty, our pulse beating in accord with the laws of the universe and our eyes filled with the light of another world.—George H. Hepworth.

RUSTIC POULTRY HOUSE.

How One Can be Built Very Cheaply on the Farm.

The rustic poultry house here illustrated is not only convenient, but designed to beautify the poultry yard of any amateur or breeder. For the rustic work, join four pieces of sapling in an oblong shape for sills; confine them to the ground; erect at the middle of each of the two ends a forked post, of suitable height, in order to



make the sides quite steep; join these with a ridge pole; put on any rough or old boards from the apex down to the ground; then cover it with bark, cut in rough pieces, from half to a foot square, laid on and confined in the same manner as ordinary shingles; fix the back end the same way; and the front can be latticed with little poles, with the bark on, arranged in diamond fashion, as shown in the engraving. The door can be made in any style of rustic form. The roof, laying and setting boxes can be placed inside of the house, in almost any position, either lengthwise or in the rear. From the directions here given one can easily build a house of any desired size, and in any location in the poultry yard he wishes; but to make the rusticity of the house show off to the best advantage it should be placed amid shrubbery.

Reforming the Tramp.
Work and water are two things studiously avoided by the professional tramp. The solution of the tramp problem is in the application of these two things. A successful device for the application of one of these reforming agents is in use. The New York Ledger says:

"It has remained for the great West to produce a town that has evolved the most perfect tramp-suppressing, or more properly speaking, tramp-dispersing device thus far made known to the public. With wisdom that deserves the thanks of a grateful nation, the fathers of that city and the guardians of its peace have built a cell and provided it with numerous pines directly bearing on all parts of the interior. After catching the tramp, they remove as many of his rags as possible, soap him thoroughly, then shut him in the cell and turn on the water."

"If there is one thing above another that fills the soul of the tramp with horror, it is water. Soap is bad enough, but water is, metaphorically, the last straw. The tramp howls, dances, shrieks and beats against his prison bars and the walls of his cage. But the water comes on, and heated with exercise and rage, it is only a question of time when the victim becomes at last approximately clean."

"And when his liberty is restored to him, he makes a bee line for some less palatial locality, and chalks on the pavements, as he passes, a warning to his fellows that they may go there no more."

Pollination of the Pear.
The Department at Washington has issued a pamphlet of nearly 200 pages on the influences and changes wrought in the flowers and fruit of the pear, and more particularly in the Bartlett, by dusting them with pollen from other varieties, such as Anjou, Angouleme, Winter Nells and Clap. These changes are occasionally considerable, but some credit must be ascribed to season, and to skill in pruning and culture. The influence of the stock is sometimes important. The subject is interesting, and changes may be obtained by future experiments; but it must be remembered that results are only the changes of varieties, and that none of them are specific; one variety does not hop across the line through this agency.

Aliske Clover.
For those who wish to keep land in clover only a single year the aliske variety is probably the best. It bears its seed in the first crop of the second year's growth. When that is cut the plant dies. But aliske hay is sweeter than hay from the first crop of common red clover. It does not have long tap roots reaching into the subsoil as red clover does; but instead a network of roots that run through the soil nearer the surface. It is probably the greater amount of warmth that aliske clover roots get early in the season that makes its hay better than that of red clover. When the soil warms deeper later in the season the red clover hay becomes more nutritious.

Value of Manure.
Farmers cannot make valuable manure out of substances that are of inferior quality as food for stock. The value of manure depends entirely upon the substances from which it is derived, and the bulk signifies nothing. One ton of manure from animals that are fed on bran, middlings and cottonseed will contain many times as much plant food as will manure that may be made from straw or less nutritious articles. The differences in values cannot really be estimated, as the feeding substances all vary in quality.

Artesian Wells.
Artesian wells are causing great changes in the agricultural prospects of Queensland, Australia and New South Wales. Large tracts which have hitherto been liable to occasional disastrous droughts have become valuable for pastoral and agricultural purposes since the hidden reservoirs have been tapped by artesian wells. A single investment company has expended about \$150,000 in this way and obtained over 8,000,000 gallons of water per day. So abundant is the supply that 30,000,000 gallons daily are allowed to run to waste.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsburgh, P. Wayne & Chicago Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

make the sides quite steep; join these with a ridge pole; put on any rough or old boards from the apex down to the ground; then cover it with bark,

WAR MARKSMANSHIP.

IMPOSSIBLE FEATS CREDITED TO
BOER SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Difficulty of Hitting a Man at 1,000 Yards, or Less--The Difference Between Target Practice and Actual War is Very Great.

"Do you shoot a rifle? Do you know what the limitations of that weapon are? Do you know that the marksmanship with which the average Boer is accredited is high as impossible as Baron Munchausen's boasted performance of shooting forty-seven ducks at a single shot with a pearl, and so gauging his charge of powder that the pearl lodged in the heart of the last duck in the line? Do you know that the American people are reading a lot of tommy rot?"

This volley of questions came from a man who has had experience with firearms and has given more than casual attention to the matter of marksmanship.

He was vexed because an acquaintance had called his attention to published statements that would lead one to believe that it was an easy trick for a Boer farmer to stand on his back porch, and with his trusty rifle shoot an antelope—or, if need be, a man—700 or 1,000 yards distant.

"Do you know that shooting at a man 1,000 yards away any marksman has about as much chance to hit him as you have to find a needle that has been thrown into a load of hay? If you don't know these things go and get some information. Go to A. P. Ingalls at 108 North Fourth street and get him to teach you the a b c of marksmanship. He has made a life-long study of rifle shooting. He was born and bred to it, and for years he was one of the best riflemen in the West. He can explain how and why no man can shoot as those Afrikanders are said to shoot."

The other man sought out Mr. Ingalls and gathered a store of information about rifle shooting that is of interest in these times of war.

The mentor is an elderly man, with a red-beard streaked with gray, deep-set, keen eyes, and a gift of incisive, homely speech.

"Can an expert rifleman hit an object the size of a man 1,000 yards away?" asked the visitor.

"Of course he can," was the reply. "You stand for a target 1,000 yards from me and I will kill you nine times out of ten. Any rifleman can do that."

That seemed to settle the matter, and the visitor was sorry he had listened to the man who had sent him to Mr. Ingalls, but he plucked up heart and asked if the feat could be performed under all conditions.

"Certainly not," said the veteran. "It practically can't be done unless the marksman knows the exact distance of his target and precisely what his gun will do and has taken the proper care to load his shells, and his sights are adjusted to the wind."

"Do you believe these stories about the Boers' ability to pick off men or antelope at from 750 to 1,000 yards?"

"No, and no one else does who knows anything about shooting. It would take a ton of lead fired out of a rifle to kill a man 1,000 yards distant under conditions that prevail in war."

"There are three great difficulties to be surmounted: The first is estimating the distance; the second is gauging the wind; the third is the absolute inability of any man to hold a gun perfectly steady without a rest—I might almost say with a rest. I have known one man who could judge distance accurately, but he was a freak, such as those men who carry columns and columns of figures in their heads. He could glance at an object, say 200 yards away, and tell you the distance, and he wouldn't miss it two yards. I saw him kill a deer 400 yards away once. That is the longest successful shot I ever knew to be made at a live target except when the distance was known to a certainty. If it had been any one but the man who did it I would say it was just a happen--that he couldn't do it again--but I knew his wonderful gift for estimating distances accurately. I have heard a good many men claim to have killed deer 500 or 600 yards distant. I always think 200 yards would be a closer estimate. And when I have had the opportunity and have taken the trouble to measure the distance I have found I was right. I once killed a crow with a rifle 240 yards away. That sounds like a bigger feat than all the others, but it is the truth."

"It was when I was a boy in Maine. My father had a target 500 yards from our back fence. There was a dead calf exactly half way between the fence and the target. It had been put there as a bait for a fox. There had been a snow and the crows had dug down to the carcass and one was standing guard while the others were eating. The sentinel's black feathers made a perfect mark against the snow background, although he didn't look bigger than a nailhead in yonder wall. I knew the distance, and I knew what notch to put the sights of the gun. There was no wind stirring. I rested the gun on the fence and popped away and Mr. Crow fell over dead. Now that was just a happen shot. I aimed to make it all right, but I might not do it again in a thousand times."

"Now for the wind: In a 1,000-yard range a wind blowing three miles an hour will deflect a bullet about fifteen feet. That has to be allowed for, and as the wind's force is rarely the same over the entire range it is practically impossible to gauge it accurately for a chance range."

"As to the inability of a man to hold a gun perfectly steady, anybody knows that is true. But there are marksmen who can drive tacks with a rifle or cut a string with a bullet. That is true, but not at long range. Let me illustrate:

"To give you an idea of the care that is necessary to make a creditable long-distance target, I will ask if you know why long-distance riflemen use a round-barrelled gun instead of the octagon-shaped barrel that most sportsmen like?"

"No? I thought not. You do know,

however, that steel expands with heat. You may even remember the figures as to the expansion and contraction of big bridges according as the weather is hot or cold. I don't, but I do know that for every grain of powder burned in a gun there is a corresponding expansion of the metal barrel. I also know that if this expansion is not quelled the gun will not shoot true. The expansion cannot be absolutely the same at every point of an octagon-shaped barrel because some parts are thicker than others, whereas a round barrel is the same thickness all around, and expands at one point as much as it does at another. This may sound chimerical to you, but did you ever see a piece of modern artillery with any but a cylindrical barrel? They are made that way in order to secure equality of expansion.

"Another thing that target-shooters do who make scores worth noting is to load their own shells. I never saw a man make a decent score with factory ammunition, and, of course, that is what soldiers in the field use. We weigh our powder as carefully as though it were gold dust, and if there is a grain too much or a grain too little we reduce or add to the charge exactly that grain."

"I am not saying that a man can't hit a target without all this care. I have seen harum-scarum fellows plunk the bull's-eye with a factory cartridge. But they can't shoot steadily, and when the scores are made up they are not in it. They may have bull's eyes, but others of their shots will have gone wide of the target. A very small thing will start a bullet on the wrong course. That is one reason why target shooters don't use magazine guns. The bullets in a magazine are apt to become more worn on one side than on the other. Of course, that is fatal in long-distance shooting, although it might not count in a range of less than five hundred yards."

"But the great difficulty about sharpshooters picking men off at long range, is that they can't know how far they are shooting, and they can't hold the gun on the target. To be sure, they can get the range of a position with a range finder, and then rain bullets on it, and, where so many bullets are falling, some are bound to find their billets, but that isn't marksmanship—that is merely shelling a position. A bullet from a modern rifle will kill more than a mile away, and theoretically they are sighted for tremendous distances, but the trouble is that nobody can shoot accurately with them at such extremely long ranges."

"Sharpshooters, of course, have peep sights to concentrate their vision, but any hunter will tell you that a peep sight isn't of much service when the object to be sighted is not clearly defined against the background."

"If I were to see a Filipino 1,000 yards away, I'd take a crack at him for luck," concluded Mr. Ingalls. "But, unless I knew the exact distance and the force of the wind, and had a perfect rest, I would only get him by chance."

Mr. Ingalls was reared in Maine, and lived on the plains of Southern Kansas from 1870 until 1890. He has killed his share of buffalo and other big game, and talks understandingly on all matters pertaining to firearms and their uses.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dogs That Act as Peacemakers.

Peacemaker Brothers are two beautiful harlequin dogs that belong to a man named Rickett, a resident of Deul street, in Frankford. Mr. Rickett is a chicken fancier, and Peacemaker Brothers guard his fowls as colts guard sheep. Sheep, though, are amiable. They never fight, and the colts have an easy task with them. But chickens are very quarrelsome, particularly the male birds, and in a fight they will quite eat each other up if no one is around to interfere. Peacemaker Brothers have been trained by Mr. Rickett to do the interfering.

All day long they loiter with the chickens in the meadows of Frankford and no sooner do two cocks begin an engagement than one of them comes cantering up, pushes in between the warriors and stands there, gazing dreamily far away, until in disgust the cocks go, one to the north, the other to the south. Frequently the wily birds fill stroll a great way off and then come together again by a wide, roundabout circuit, hoping thus to escape the eyes of Peacemaker Brothers. One dog or the other is sure to see them, though, and fights to a finish are unknown among the pugilistic Rickett chickens. Their owner taught them this trick.

How Dewey's Ship Was Named.

The name Olympia was given Admiral Dewey's flagship as a compromise. Ex-United States Senator Squire, of Washington, told a reporter how it happened.

"When I was in the Senate," he said, "Benjamin F. Tracy, then Secretary of the Navy, sent for me. I called on him, and he said: 'Senator, we have a new cruiser, and we want to name it after one of the cities in your State. Will you make the selection?'"

"I thanked Mr. Tracy, and said: 'Mr. Secretary, you have given me a very delicate task. I live in Tacoma. If I say Tacoma, the people in Seattle, a larger municipality, will be sore. Spokane might do, but she is a rival for both Tacoma and Seattle. I'll tell you what I'll do. Olympia is a nice little place, and the people there will appreciate the compliment. Then, too, neither Tacoma, Seattle nor Spokane can find any fault. Call the new cruiser Olympia.'"

"All right, Senator," replied Mr. Tracy. "Olympia it shall be." And that is how the famous warship came to be named."

Freaks of Explosions.

Gunpowder explosions have one remarkable feature. The bodies of persons killed in such an accident are always found without clothing, but frequently one foot will have the shoe on. This is true of horses also. If one of the feet is in the air and another on the ground, the shoe will be found torn from the foot that was on the ground, and not from the other.

"When men are killed in powder explosions the foot that happened to be in the air when the shock came will be found wearing the shoe, while the other foot will be bare."

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

MANY PEOPLE MISTAKE EXCITEMENT
FOR HAPPINESS.

The Spiritual Nature Is Ignored or Neglected. Provide for the Longings of the Heart—Do Right at Any Cost. Let Everything Else Go, But Keep Your Self Respect.

Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right.—Proverbs, xvi, 8.

The average man devotes himself to the pursuit of happiness, but he has no clear idea of what constitutes happiness or of how it can best be attained.

Some people mistake excitement for happiness. They travel toward the North Pole expecting to find the Equator. They sow to the wind and hope to reap a calm. The soul remains hungry, though the body is satisfied. The spiritual nature, which in the long run vindicates its claim to being nine-tenths of the man, is ignored or neglected, while the body, the passions, the ambition and avarice are overfed.

If in the search for happiness you begin with either the body or the mind you are in grave error. You may sit at a banquet board every day and still be wretched, and you may have a knowledge of profound things and still be miserable. You will not begin right until you begin with your soul. If you nourish that with high aspirations and holy faith you are on the road to heaven, but if you fail to do this you will have no better conception of happiness than the deaf man has of music or the blind man of color. Provide for the longings of the heart and you will reach the mountain top at last, though the journey may be long and tiresome, but if you leave it uncareful for or furnish it with unhealthy food—that is, with thoughts and purposes which are unworthy of it—you will breed the miasm, which must some time develop into disease.

There is a way of living which is wrong. The word wrong comes from the holed-down experience of generations. This wrong is needless and demands payment to the last farthing. We have learned by ages of experiment that certain deeds will not be tolerated by the moral laws of the universe that they are repugnant to the established order of things, and it is just as futile to rebel against that established order as it would be to attempt to blow up Gibraltar with a pound of gunpowder. In other words, dishonesty toward God and toward your better self is slow suicide.

To the young man who is on the threshold of his career, stretching in a long vista from the cradle through the endless ages beyond the grave, I would say, 'Do right at any cost, protect your integrity as you would the honor of your mother, resist the temptation to do evil as you would resist a robber whose purpose is to kill you that he may steal your possessions stand by the truth through storm and sunshine, let everything else go, but keep your self-respect at all hazards. I would have those words ring in his ears like the tones of an alarm bell. I would have them burn themselves into his memory until forgetfulness became an impossibility. In the emergency when the plausible promise of great gain half persuades him to surrender his manhood I would have them thrill along his nerves as does the cry of "Fire!" on a still night.

I know, we all know who have lived with observation, who have watched the logical and irresistible progress of cause to effect, who have known men to be blasted with despair in the very noonday of hoped-for success, who have seen the storm gather year by year and finally burst with more destructive force than a cyclone—we all know that wrong is as sure in its results as is an explosion after the fuse has been lighted.

It is better to be right than sorry; better to walk on hard rock than on quicksand; better to hold yourself beyond the price of purchase than to sell yourself for the largest sum that was ever paid for a soul. A good character is worth more than any one has the ability to pay. The consciousness of rectitude with poverty is infinitely preferable from any standpoint which the human mind can conceive to wealth that is soiled by dishonest deeds.

It is not necessary that you should be worth a million, nor is it necessary that you should occupy a high position. The million may promise happiness but it will fail to keep its promise, the meanness of all possessions is money without character. The most cowardly man on the planet is he who hides from himself because he dare not have the truth told about himself. The high position is a snare and a misfortune if the higher you climb the more evil you drag after you. Money has its benefits, but it must be clean money for otherwise it is a curse. Position is worth the pains to get it, but it must be deserved before it can be enjoyed.

Nothing is of any value in this world unless the possessor can say, "I have honestly earned it." You can't be happy when God's frown is in your fragment, neither can you be unhappy when His smile is there.

Guard your soul, therefore, with a jealous eye and a strong arm. Wrong revenges itself, but right vindicates itself. It is noble to suffer for the right, for heaven lies beyond the horizon, and nothing but a sense of peace can be attained.

with quiet eyes and undisturbed heart when the sun sets and the light fades into darkness.—George H. Henworth.

You can gauge a man's finances by his mortgages.

Society in the arctic circle is probably cold and exclusive.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY

A Few Lines Along Which It Is Possible
and Profitable for Farmers.

There are a few lines along which it is possible and profitable for farmers to co-operate. One of these is butter making. The establishment of co-operative spirit, and placed in the conditions justly, has been recommended frequently in the columns of this paper. They are successful enterprises when located in the midst of a sufficiently large cow population owned by dairymen with the true co-operative spirit, and placed in the hands of good business managers.

In an address on dairying, before the Ohio Agricultural Convention, Prof. W. L. Chamberlain said:

"And what of the butter business? I believe it is a better business than the cheese business; far better if we can have really co-operative creameries with good centrifugal separators and the sharing of profits or even the purchase of milk on the strict basis of the Babcock test of butter fat. I lately visited a creamery at Centreville, Indiana, owned by stockholders, who are chiefly patrons of the creamery. It is run on the profit-sharing and co-operative plan. It has averaged \$1 a hundred weight the entire past year for standard milk, and has turned the skimmed milk to the patrons besides. Careful tests show that 100 pounds of this separated milk are worth a bushel of shelled corn for feeding calves and growing pigs. If wisely fed. The December butter sold at the factory at twenty-eight cents a pound, with no freight, commission or salesman's expenses. This creamery tests the milk of individual cows for patrons when desired, and thus lays the basis for individual selection and breeding from the best cows. And the fresh, sweet, separated milk, with oil-milk, middlings and clover, makes the very best food for raising the best heifer calves."

"The butter tests of different dairies in December run all the way from 75 to 5 per cent. of butter fat by the Babcock test. This shows the outrageous injustice and demoralizing effect of buying milk by the hundred weight, not tested. The churn test of salted butter sold averaged over 5 per cent. Thus the churn test runs from 12 to 20 per cent. above the Babcock, because the Babcock gives pure butter fat, and the churn test gives actual salted butter, including water, salt and any other possible solids in the finished product. This is a wide margin, and in this creamery the patrons share the benefit of it. In many creameries the margin is kept very shady; the buying is by the Babcock test, the selling by the churn test, and the margin goes to the creamery owners, stockholders and officers, and not to the patrons. Wherever a creamery can be run like this, it seems to me the ideal plan. This particular one was built by a Chicago firm at a round price, but even this watered or loaded stock paid 7 per cent. dividend last year, and paid the patrons, as stated. It has run nearly three years. The trouble in many places in the creamery work is of several sorts—too costly a plant, too many salaried men, unwise location, and insufficient milk supply, petty quarrels and lack of confidence among stockholders and patrons, etc."

Buttermilk as a Drink.

For a cooling drink in hot weather there is nothing more generally satisfactory than buttermilk. It is none the worse for being from cream that has undergone the acid fermentation, as slight acidity making it agree better with most people than does absolutely fresh, sweet milk. There are thousands in cities who were brought up on farms in the country, and to such a drink of buttermilk is a treat. No doubt in every village farmers who make butter could find a good market for buttermilk if they looked up customers who would like to drink it occasionally if they knew where it could be procured.

Purslane.

Purslane is a weed that is very persistent, and is not easily killed. Crops are very partial to it, and hogs relish it highly. One of the best methods of destroying it is to employ a boy to feed it to hogs, and it will then be a crop worth having, provided that the hogs are kept well supplied with it; but it is not advisable to attempt to feed hogs by allowing the weed to grow if it can be kept down. Purslane should not be given the least chance.

Bloody Milk.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges says that bloody milk is caused by inflammation of the udder, and he finds that the best remedy is fluid acetone, fifteen drops each day for three days, then miss three days and repeat, which he tried at one time with good success. He kept the cow another year and saw no more bloody milk. He has tried it on two other cows since that time and produced a cure.

Milk Straining.

One who realizes the importance of cleanliness in handling milk says that milk should always be strained through a fine wire strainer and then through cloth. A single trial of the cloth strainer will convince any one that its use is imperatively necessary in order to have all impurities removed. Four thicknesses of butter cloth fastened to the under side of the wire strainer by a tin ring which slips over it, holding it in place, is a very satisfactory strainer.

Effects of Fear.

There should be no fear shown by stock at anything. Kind treatment influences the disposition of animals. When the stick and whip are frequently used the animals will be nervous and less contented. If they are to gain in flesh, or produce full supplies of milk, they can only do so when they are free from all excitement and have no fear of their owners or others.

To Render Leather Waterproof.

This simple and effectual remedy is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton suet, warmed in a pipkin until in a liquid state. Then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet, and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

Catarrh Leads
to Consumption.A Forerunner of the Most
Fatal Disease.

Though its offensive features are sometimes almost unbearable, few people are aware of the danger of which Catarrh is the forerunner. Catarrh invariably leads to Consumption. Growing worse and worse each winter, those who rely upon the usual treatment of sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures find that it is impossible to check the disease with these local applications which only reach the surface. The offensive discharge increases all the while, causing a feeling of personal defilement, and gets deeper and deeper until it is only a question of a short time until the lungs are affected.

The importance of the proper treatment can therefore be readily appreciated. But no good whatever can be expected from local applications, as such treatment never did cure Catarrh, and never will.

"I had such a severe case of Catarrh that I lost my hearing in one ear, and part of the bone in my nose sloughed off. I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, but each winter the disease seemed to have a firmer hold on me. I had finally been declared incurable when I decided to try S. S. S. It seemed to get right at the seat of the disease, and cured me permanently, for I have had no touch of Catarrh for seven years."

"Mrs. JOSEPHINE POLHILL,
"Due West, S. C."

Those who have had the first touch of Catarrh will save endless suffering by taking the right remedy at the outset. Others who have for years sought relief and found only disappointment in local treatment will find it wise to waste no further time on sprays, washes, inhaling mixtures, etc., which are only temporary and can not save them from Consumption. Catarrh is a deep-seated blood disease. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can reach the very bottom of the disease and cure it permanently.

Books sent free by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.



FOR A LARGE

and

Complete Stock of..

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

AT -- LOW -- PRICES

...CALL ON...

J. W. FOLTZ.

CLOTHIER,

E Main St., Massillon, O.

Anti-
Slocum's Dyspeptic
WORM CAKES

For the expulsion of all kinds of worms, excepting the Tape worm (for which we have a special remedy), and without the use of other medicines, giving health and vitality to the disordered stomach and bowels. They are pleasant to take, acting as a mild cathartic, they cleanse the stomach, giving tone and vigor to the entire system. Price 25c. at all druggists.

Sole Distributors,
FINNEY & SLOCUM,
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

SEAT WORMS.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an "up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

RIDER & SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

REMEMBER
Our Great Cloak Sale

Commences tomorrow. Every Cloak goes at FIRE SALE PRICES.

OUR PRICES in Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Capes are lower than the lowest. We can save you dollars on every purchase you make. We will quote you a few of our prices to compare with others:

Jackets worth \$5.50 go at \$1.75 Capes worth \$6.00 go at \$2.00
Jackets worth \$5.00 go at \$1.50 Capes worth \$5.00 go at \$1.50
Jackets worth \$2.00 go at 75c Capes worth \$2.00 go at \$1.00
Jackets worth \$1.00 go at 50c

We have a good supply of Collarettes and Golf Capes to go at any price. Come and be convinced.

CRONE'S
FIRE SALE.

37 S. Erie, south of Opera Block.

